NEWPORT MERCURY.

Publiſhed for ANN BARBER, oppoſite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1806. [*No.* 2293.

Pocket and Family Bibles, &c.

Juſt received from Philadelphia, and for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury, as cheap as at any Book-Store in America,

QUARTO and OCTAVO BIBLES, bound in ſheep, calf and Morocco, with and without Plates, ſome with *Oſtervald's* Notes, at various prices. *Alſo,*

POCKET BIBLES, printed on a beautiful new type, and fine paper, in various bindings.

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A beautiful Edition of the BIBLE, in 4 vols. octavo, printed on a large fair type, and fine wove paper—This is the moſt convenient Bible, for Family uſe, ever publiſhed, as the volumes are of a convenient ſize for uſe, and the type as large as in folio Bibles, and four perſons can be uſing the different Volumes at the ſame time—it is peculiarly well calculated for the uſe of aged perſons, and of thoſe who have weak eyes.

May be had as above,

WATTS's Pſalms and Hymns, printed on a large type and good paper, ſuitable for aged perſons—and ſome very ſmall, convenient for the pocket—*Alſo,* CHURCH PRAYER-BOOKS, various editions, ſome in octavo, on a large type, and ſome very ſmall, in various bindings.

Newport, March 1, 1806.

Valuable ESTATES

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Further particulars will be made known, at the time of Sale.

WILLIAM MOORE, jun.

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FRANCE.

PARIS, JANUARY 15, 1806.

AT length the official Treaty of Peace with Auſtria has been communicated to the public, and which the Emperor has ſent from Munich to be ratified by the Senate.

TREATY OF PEACE.

"Napoleon, by the Grace of God and by the Conſtitution, Emperor of the French and King of Italy, having ſeen and examined the Treaty concluded and ſigned at Preſburg, the 26th Dec. 1805, between the Plenipotentiaries on each ſide—which here follows:

"His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, and his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, equally animated with a deſire to put an end to the calamities of war have reſolved to proceed without delay to the concluſion of a definitive Treaty of Peace, and have in conſequence nominated for Plenipotentiaries, viz. his Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, Prince John of Liechtenſtein, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Grand Croſs of the Military Order of Maria Thereſa, Chamberlain, Lieutenant-General of the Armies of his ſaid Majeſty, and Proprietor of a Regiment of Huſſars; and Count Ignaz Gyulai, Commander of the Military Order of Maria Thereſa, Chamberlain of his ſaid Majeſty, Lieut. General of his Armies, and Proprietor of a Regiment of Infantry: And his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, M. Charles Maurice Talleyrand Perigord, Grand Chamberlain, Miniſter of Foreign Relations of his ſaid Majeſty, *Grand Cordon* of the Legion of Honor, Chevalier of the Order of the Pruſſian red and black Eagle; who after having exchanged their reſpective Powers, have agreed to the following articles.

Art. I. There ſhall be from this day peace and amity between his Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, and his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, their heirs and ſucceſſors, and their reſpective ſtates for ever.

II. France continues to poſſeſs the property and ſovereignty of the Duchies, Principalities, Seigniories, and territories beyond the Alps, which were, anterior to the preſent treaty, united and incorporated with the French Empire, or governed by French laws and adminiſtrations.

III. His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, for himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, recogniſes the diſpoſitions made by his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, relative to the Principalities of Lucca and Piombino.

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V. His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria acknowledges his Majeſty the Emperor of the French as King of Italy. But it is agreed that in conformity to the declaration made by his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, when he took the Crown of Italy, as ſoon as the powers named in that declaration, ſhall have filled the conditions therein expreſſed, the Crowns of France and Italy ſhall be ſeparated forever, and never more, in any caſe, be re-united on the ſame head. His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, engages to acknowledge, when that ſeparation ſhall take place, the ſucceſſor which his Majeſty the Emperor of the French ſhall give as king of Italy.

VI. The preſent treaty of peace is declared common to their Highneſs the Electors of Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden, and the Batavian Republic, the Allies of his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, in the preſent war.

VII. The Electors of Bavaria and Wirtemburg, having taken the title of King, without nevertheleſs ceaſing to belong to the Germanic Confederacy, his Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria recogniſes them in that quality.

VIII. His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, as well for himſelf his Heirs and ſucceſſors as for the Princes of his Houſe, their reſpective heirs and ſucceſſors, renounces the Principalities, Seigniories, Domains, and Territories here-after-mentioned:—

He cedes to the King of Bavaria the Margraviate of Burgau and its dependencies; the principality of Eichſtadt; that part of the territory of Paſſau, belonging to the Elector of Salzburg, and ſituated between Bohemia Auſtria, the Danube and the Enn; the Country of Tyrol therein comprized the Principali- of Brixen and Trente; the ſeven Seigniories of the Votalberg, with all included in them; the County of Hohenems; that of Koningſegg-Rothenfels; the Seigniories of Tetunag and Argen, and the city and territory of Lindau.

To the King of Wurtemberg, the five cities of the Danube, viz. Ehingen, Munderkingen, Reidlingen, Mengen and Sulgau, with their dependencies; the Upper and Lower County of Hohenberg, the Landgraviate of Nellenbourg and the Prefecture of Altorff, with their dependencies (the city of Conſtance excepted;) that part of the Briſgau encircled by the Wurtemburg poſſeſſions, and ſituated at the eaſt of a line drawn from Schlegelberg to Molbach; and the cities and territories of Willingen and Brentingen:—

To the Elector of Baden, the Briſgau, (with the exception of that part already deſignated); the Ortenau and dependencies; the city of Conſtance, and the Commandary of Meinau.

The above mentioned territories, &c. ſhall be reſpectively poſſeſſed by ſaid Kings and Elector, whether in ſovereignty or full Propriety and ſovereignty, in the ſame manner, with the ſame titles, rights, and privileges, as they have been poſſeſſed by the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, or the Princes of his Houſe, and no otherwiſe.

IX. His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria acknowledges the debts contracted by the Houſe of Auſtria in favour of individuals and of the public eſtabliſhments of the country, now actually making an integral part of the French Empire, and it is agreed, that his ſaid Majeſty ſhall continue free of all obligations with reſpect to all debts whatever, which the Houſe of Auſtria may have contracted on account of the poſſeſſion and hypothequeed on the ſoil of the country which ſhe renounces by the preſent treaty.

X. The country of Saltzburg and Berchtoſgaden, belonging to his Highneſs the Archduke Ferdinand, ſhall be incorporated with the Auſtrian Empire, and his Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria ſhall poſſeſs them in entire Property and Sovereignty, but under the title of Duke ſolely.

XI. His Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, engages himſelf to obtain, in favor of the Archduke Ferdinand Elector of Saltzburg the ceſſion by his Majeſty the King of Bavaria of the Principality of Wurtzburgh, ſuch as it has been given to his ſaid Majeſty by the receſs of the Deputation of the Germanic Empire, of the 25th of Feb. 1803.

The Electoral title of his Royal Highneſs ſhall be transferred to this principality which his Royal Highneſs ſhall poſſeſs in full property and ſovereignty, in the ſame manner and on the ſame conditions that he poſſeſſed the Electorate of Saltzburg.

XII. The Grand Maſter of the Teutome Order, its rights, domains, and revenues, which before the preſent war were dependencies of Mergentheim, the chief place of the Order; the other rights, domains and revenues which ſhall be found to belong to the Grand Maſterſhip at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent Treaty; as well as the domains and revenues in poſſeſſion of which the ſaid Order ſhall be, at the ſame epoch, ſhall become hereditary in the perſon and deſcendants in the direct male line, according to the order of primogeniture, in which ever of the Princes of the Imperial Houſe, as ſhall be appointed by his Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria.—His Majeſty the Emperor Napoleon promiſes his good offices to obtain as ſoon as poſſible, for his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Ferdinand a full and entire indemnification in Germany.

XIII. His Majeſty the Elector of Bavaria ſhall occupy the city of Augſburgh and its territory, and unite them to his States, in full property and ſovereignty. In the ſame manner the King of Wirtemberg may occupy, unite to his States and poſſeſs in full property and ſovereignty, the country of Borndorff and his Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria engages himſelf to give no oppoſition.

XIV. Their Majeſties the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and his Moſt Serene Highneſs the Elector of Baden, ſhall enjoy over the territories ceded, as well as over their ancient eſtates, the plentitude of ſovereignty, and all the rights reſulting from it, which have been guaranteed to them by his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, in the ſame manner as his Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, and his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, over their German States.—His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, both as Chief of the Empire, and as co-eſtates engages himſelf not to oppoſe any obſtacle to the execution of the acts which they may have made, or will make in conſequence.

XV. His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria as well for himſelf his heirs, and ſucceſſors, as for the Princes of his Houſe, their heirs and ſucceſſors, renounces all the rights, as well of ſovereignty, as of paramount right, to all pretentions whatſoever, actual or eventual, on all the ſtates, without exception, of their majeſties the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and of his moſt Serene Highneſs the Elector of Baden, and generally on all the ſtates, domains and territories, comprized in the circle of Bavaria, Franconia and Suabia, as well as to every title, taken from the ſaid domains and territories; and reciprocally, all pretentions, actual or eventual, of the ſaid States, to the charge of the Houſe of Auſtria or its Princes are, and ſhall be, forever extinguiſhed; nevertheleſs, the renunciations contained in the preſent Article, do not concern the properties, which are by the 11th Article, or which ſhall be, by virtue of the 12th article above, conceded to their Royal Highneſs the Archdukes, named in the ſaid Articles.

XVI. The titles of the domains and archieves, the plans and maps of the different countries, towns, and fortreſſes, ceded by the preſent Treaty, ſhall be given up in the ſpace of three months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, to the perſons that ſhall have acquired the property of them.

XVII. His Majeſty the Emperor Napoleon guarantees the integrity of the Empire of Auſtria in the ſtate in which it ſhall be in conſequence of the preſent Treaty of Peace; as well as the integrity of the poſſeſſions of the Princes of the Houſe of Auſtria, pointed out in the 11th and 12th Articles.

XVIII. The High Contracting Parties acknowledge the independence of the Helvetic Republic, as eſtabliſhed by the Act of Mediation, as well as the independence of the Batavian Republic.

XIX. The priſoners of war made by France and her allies, from Auſtria, and by Auſtria from France and her allies, and who have not been yet reſtored, ſhall be reſtored within forty days from the date of the exchange of the ratification of the preſent Treaty.

XX. All commercial communications and relations are re-eſtabliſhed in the two countries on the ſame footing as before the war.

XXI. His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, and his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, ſhall maintain between them the ſame ceremonial as to rank and etiquette as was obſerved before the preſent war.

XXII. Within five days from the exchange of the Ratifications of the preſent Treaty, the town of Preſburg, and its environs, to the extent of ſix leagues, ſhall be evacuated Ten days after the ſaid exchange, the French and the troops of the allies of France, ſhall evacuate Moravia, Bohemia, the Viertel, Unter, Vienna, Wald, the Viertel Unter, Manhartſberg, Hungary, and the whole of Syria. In the ten following days they ſhall evacuate the Viertel Vierner Wald, and the Viertel Ober Manhartſberg; and finally, in the ſpace of two months from the exchange of the Ratifications, the French troops, and the troops of the allies of France, ſhall evacuate the whole of the hereditary States of his Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and of Auſtria, with the exception of the place of Braunau, which ſhall remain for one month at the diſpoſal of his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, as a place of depot for the ſick and for the artillery.

No requiſition, of whatever nature, ſhall be made of the inhabitants during that month. But it is agreed that at the expiration of ſaid month, no corps whatever of Auſtrian troops can be ſtationed or introduced within a circuit of ſix leagues around the ſaid place of Braunau. It is in like manner agreed, that each of the places which are to be ſucceſſively evacuated by the French troops within the times above mentioned, ſhall not be taken poſſeſſion of by the Auſtrian troops till eight-and-forty hours after the evacuation. It is alſo agreed, that the magazines left by the French army, in the places which they ſhall ſucceſſively evacuate, ſhall remain at its diſpoſal; and that the high contracting parties ſhall make an arrangement relative to all contributions of war whatſoever impoſed on the different hered-

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IV. His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, renounces, as well for himſelf as his heirs and ſucceſſors, that part of the Republic of Venice, ceded to him by the treaties of Campo Formo and Luneville, which ſhall be united in perpetuity to the Kingdom of Italy.

V. His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, acknowledges his Majeſty the Emperor of the French as King of Italy. But it is agreed that in conformity to the declaration made by his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, when he took the Crown of Italy, as ſoon as the powers named in that declaration, ſhall have filled the conditions therein expreſſed, the Crowns of France and Italy ſhall be ſeparated forever, and never more, in any caſe, be re-united on the ſame head. His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, engages to acknowledge, when that ſeparation ſhall take place, the ſucceſſor which his Majeſty the Emperor of the French ſhall give as king of Italy.

VI. The preſent treaty of peace is declared common to their Highneſs the Electors of Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden, and the Batavian Republic, the Allies of his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, in the preſent war.

VII. The Electors of Bavaria and Wirtemburg, having taken the title of King, without nevertheleſs ceaſing to belong to the Germanic Confederacy, his Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria recogniſes them in that quality.

VIII. His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, as well for himſelf, his Heirs and ſucceſſors, as for the Princes of his Houſe, their reſpective heirs and ſucceſſors, renounces the Principalities, Seigniories, Domains, and Territories here-after-mentioned:—

He cedes to the King of Bavaria the Margraviate of Burgau and its dependencies; the principality of Eichſtadt; that part of the territory of Paſſau, belonging to the Elector of Saltzburg, and ſituated between Bohemia Auſtria, the Danube and the Inn; the Country of Tyrol therein comprized the Principali- of Brixen and Trente; the ſeven Seigniories of the Votalberg, with all included in them; the County of Hohenems; that of Koningſegg-Rothenfels; the Seigniories of Tetunag and Argen, and the city and territory of Lindau.

To the King of Wurtemberg, the five cities of the Danube, viz. Ehingen, Munderkingen, Reidlingen, Mengen and Sulgau, with their dependencies; the Upper and Lower County of Hohenberg, the Landgraviate of Nellenbourg and the Prefecture of Altorff, with their dependencies (the city of Conſtance excepted;) that part of the Briſgau encircled by the Wurtemburg poſſeſſions, and ſituated at the eaſt of a line drawn from Schlegelberg to Molbach; and the cities and territories of Willingen and Brentingen:—

To the Elector of Baden, the Briſgau, (with the exception of that part already deſignated); the Ortenau and dependencies; the city of Conſtance, and the Commandary of Meinau.

The above mentioned territories &c. ſhall be reſpectively poſſeſſed by ſaid Kings and Elector, whether in ſovereignty or full Propriety and ſovereignty, in the ſame manner, with the ſame titles, rights, and privileges, as they have been poſſeſſed by the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, or the Princes of his Houſe, and no otherwiſe.

IX. His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria acknowledges the debts contracted by the Houſe of Auſtria in favour of individuals and of the public eſtabliſhments of the country, now actually making an integral part of the French Empire, and it is agreed, that his ſaid Majeſty ſhall continue free of all obligations with reſpect to all debts whatever, which the Houſe of Auſtria may have contracted on account of the poſſeſſion and hypothequeed on the ſoil of the country which ſhe renounces by the preſent treaty.

X. The country of Saltzburg and Berchtoſgaden, belonging to his Highneſs the Archduke Ferdinand, ſhall be incorporated with the Auſtrian Empire, and his Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria ſhall poſſeſs them in entire Property and Sovereignty, but under the title of Duke ſolely.

XI. His Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, engages himſelf to obtain, in favor of the Archduke Ferdinand Elector of Saltzburg the ceſſion by his Majeſty the King of Bavaria of the Principality of Wurtzburgh, ſuch as it has been given to his ſaid Majeſty by the receſs of the Deputation of the Germanic Empire, of the 25th of Feb. 1803.

The Electoral title of his Royal Highneſs ſhall be transferred to this principality which his Royal Highneſs ſhall poſſeſs in full property and ſovereignty, in the ſame manner and on the ſame conditions that he poſſeſſed the Electorate of Saltzburg.

XII. The Grand Maſter of the Teutome Order, its rights, domains, and revenues, which before the preſent war were dependencies of Mergentheim, the chief place of the Order; the other rights, domains and revenues which ſhall be found to belong to the Grand Maſterſhip at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent Treaty; as well as the domains and revenues in poſſeſſion of which the ſaid Order ſhall be, at the ſame epoch, ſhall become hereditary in the perſon and deſcendants in the direct male line, according to the order of primogeniture, in which ever of the Princes of the Imperial Houſe, as ſhall be appointed by his Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria.—His Majeſty the Emperor Napoleon promiſes his good offices to obtain as ſoon as poſſible, for his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Ferdinand a full and entire indemnification in Germany.

XIII. His Majeſty the Elector of Bavaria ſhall occupy the city of Augſburgh and its territory, and unite them to his States, in full property and ſovereignty. In the ſame manner the King of Wirtemberg may occupy, unite to his States and poſſeſs in full property and ſovereignty, the country of Borndorff and his Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria engages himſelf to give no oppoſition.

XIV. Their Majeſties the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and his Moſt Serene Highneſs the Elector of Baden, ſhall enjoy over the territories ceded, as well as over their ancient eſtates, the plentitude of ſovereignty, and all the rights reſulting from it, which have been guaranteed to them by his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, in the ſame manner as his Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, and his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, over their German States.—His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, both as Chief of the Empire, and as co-eſtates engages himſelf not to oppoſe any obſtacle to the execution of the acts which they may have made, or will make in conſequence.

XV. His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria as well for himſelf his heirs, and ſucceſſors, as for the Princes of his Houſe, their heirs and ſucceſſors, renounces all the rights, as well of ſovereignty, as of paramount right, to all pretentions whatſoever, actual or eventual, on all the ſtates, without exception, of their majeſties the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and of his moſt Serene Highneſs the Elector of Baden, and generally on all the ſtates, domains and territories, comprized in the circle of Bavaria, Franconia and Suabia, as well as to every title, taken from the ſaid domains and territories; and reciprocally, all pretentions, actual or eventual, of the ſaid States, to the charge of the Houſe of Auſtria or its Princes are, and ſhall be, forever extinguiſhed; nevertheleſs, the renunciations contained in the preſent Article, do not concern the properties, which are by the 11th Article, or which ſhall be, by virtue of the 12th article above, conceded to their Royal Highneſs the Archdukes, named in the ſaid Articles.

XVI. The titles of the domains and archieves, the plans and maps of the different countries, towns, and fortreſſes, ceded by the preſent Treaty, ſhall be given up in the ſpace of three months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, to the perſons that ſhall have acquired the property of them.

XVII. His Majeſty the Emperor Napoleon guarantees the integrity of the Empire of Auſtria in the ſtate in which it ſhall be in conſequence of the preſent Treaty of Peace; as well as the integrity of the poſſeſſions of the Princes of the Houſe of Auſtria, pointed out in the 11th and 12th Articles.

XVIII. The High Contracting Parties acknowledge the independence of the Helvetic Republic, as eſtabliſhed by the Act of Mediation, as well as the independence of the Batavian Republic.

XIX. The priſoners of war made by France and her allies, from Auſtria, and by Auſtria from France and her allies, and who have not been yet reſtored, ſhall be reſtored within forty days from the date of the exchange of the ratification of the preſent Treaty.

XX. All commercial communications and relations are re-eſtabliſhed in the two countries on the ſame footing as before the war.

XXI. His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, and his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, ſhall maintain between them the ſame ceremonial as to rank and etiquette as was obſerved before the preſent war.

XXII. Within five days from the exchange of the Ratifications of the preſent Treaty, the town of Preſburg, and its environs, to the extent of ſix leagues, ſhall be evacuated Ten days after the ſaid exchange, the French and the troops of the allies of France, ſhall evacuate Moravia, Bohemia, the Viertel, Unter, Vienna, Wald, the Viertel Unter, Manhartſberg, Hungary, and the whole of Syria. In the ten following days they ſhall evacuate the Viertel Vienner Wald, and the Viertel Ober Manhartſberg; and finally, in the ſpace of two months from the exchange of the Ratifications, the French troops, and the troops of the allies of France, ſhall evacuate the whole of the hereditary States of his Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and of Auſtria, with the exception of the place of Braunau, which ſhall remain for one month at the diſpoſal of his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, as a place of depot for the ſick and for the artillery.

No requiſition, of whatever nature, ſhall be made of the inhabitants during that month. But it is agreed that at the expiration of ſaid month, no corps whatever of Auſtrian troops can be ſtationed or introduced within a circuit of ſix leagues around the ſaid place of Braunau. It is in like manner agreed, that each of the places which are to be ſucceſſively evacuated by the French troops within the times above mentioned, ſhall not be taken poſſeſſion of by the Auſtrian troops till eight-and-forty hours after the evacuation. It is alſo agreed, that the magazines left by the French army, in the places which they ſhall ſucceſſively evacuate, ſhall remain at its diſpoſal; and that the high contracting parties ſhall make an arrangement relative to all contributions of war whatſoever impoſed on the different hereditary

tary States occupied by the French army, an arrangement in virtue of which the raising of the said contributions shall entirely cease from the day of the exchange of the Ratifications. The French army shall draw its provisions and its sustenance from its own magazines, established on the routes by which it is to proceed.

XXIII. Immediately after the exchange of the Ratification of the present Treaty, Commissaries shall be named on both sides to give up and to receive in the names of their respective Sovereigns, all parts of the Venetian territory, not occupied by the troops of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy. The city of Venice, the Langnes, and the possessions of Terra Firma shall be given up in the space of fifteen days; Venetian Istria, and Dalmatia, the Mouths of the Cattaro, the Venetian Isles in the Adriatic, and all the places and forts which they contain, in the space of six weeks from the exchange of the Ratifications. The respective Commissaries will take care that the separation of the artillery belonging to the Republic of Venice from the Austrian artillery be exactly made, the former being to remain entirely to the Kingdom of Italy. They will determine by a mutual agreement the kind and nature of the objects, which being the property of the Emperor of Germany and Austria, are consequently to remain at his disposal. They will agree either on the sale to the kingdom of Italy, of the objects above-mentioned, or their exchange for an equivalent quantity of artillery, or other objects of the same, or a different nature, which shall have been left by the French armies in the Hereditary States.

Every facility and every assistance shall be given to the Austrian troops, and to the Civil and Military Administrations, to return to the Austrian States, by the most convenient and sure ways, as well as to the conveyance of the Imperial artillery, the naval and military magazines, and other objects which are not comprehended in the stipulations of sale or exchange which may be made.

XXIV. The Ratification of the present Treaty shall be exchanged within the space of eight days, or sooner, if possible.

Done and signed at Presburg Dec. 26, 1805.
(Signed) Ch. Maw. Talleyrand. L. S.
(Signed) John Prince of Lichtenstein, L. S.
(Signed) Jonas, Count De Gyulai.

We have approved, and do approve, the above Treaty, in all and each of its Articles therein contained; we declare, that it is accepted, ratified and confirmed; and we promise that it shall be inviolably observed. In faith of which we have given these presents, signed with our hand, countersigned and sealed with our Imperial Seal.

At the Palace of Schoenbrunn, Dec. 27, 1805.
By the Emperor Napoleon.
The Minister Sec. of State, H. B. Maret.
The Minister of Foreign Relations,
C. M. Talleyrand.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JANUARY 22.

The Emperor has adopted Prince Eugene Beauharnois, as his son, and allotted to him the kingdom of Italy, after certain conditions are fulfilled by certain powers, and in the interim the Prince is to act as Viceroy. It is said he takes the name of Eugene Napoleon.

On the 4th inst. at Munich, was celebrated the marriage of Prince Eugene Beauharnois, [son of the French Empress by her former husband, since adopted by Bonaparte,] with the Princess Augusta Amelia of Bavaria.

We are assured that orders have been given to augment the flotilla at Bologne, in as much as the Grand Army will soon return to the coast.

JAN. 27. The Emperor and Empress returned to this capital last evening. The Emperor declines any public honors till his troops return. Addresses, as usual, were presented by the different branches of the Government.

JAN. 29. The Rochefort squadron has returned to port, after a cruize of 161 days. It has taken one man-of-war, 3 sloops, and 42 merchantmen.

Yesterday his Majesty, surrounded by the Princes, and Grand Dignitaries, received on his throne, the homage and congratulations of the Constituted Authorities.

FEB. 3.

PROCLAMATION AGAINST NAPLES.

"*From my Imperial Camp, at Schoenbrunn, Dec.* 27.

Soldiers,

"For ten years I have done all I could to save the King of Naples; he has done every thing in his power to destroy himself.

"After the battles of Dego of Mondovi, and of Lodi, he could give no effectual opposition. I placed confidence in the word of this Prince, and I behaved with generosity towards him.

"When the second Coalition was dissolved at Marengo, the King of Naples, who was the first to commence that unjust war, abandoned at Luneville by his Allies remained alone, and without protection.—He flattered my *friendship*, and I forgave him a second time.

"A few days ago you were at the gates of Naples. I had sufficient reason to suspect the treachery which was meditated, and to avenge the insults which I had received.—Still I was generous. I acknowledged the neutrality of Naples.—I ordered you to evacuate that kingdom, and for the third time, the House of Naples was confirmed and saved.

"Shall we grant pardon for a fourth time? Shall we, for a fourth time, place any confidence in a Court without truth, honor, or common sense?—No! No! The Neapoletan Dynasty has ceased to reign—its existence is incompatible with the repose of Europe, and the honor of our Crown.

"Soldiers! March—drive into the sea, if they will wait your attack, these feeble battalions of the Tyrants of the Sea. Shew to the world the manner in which we punish the perjured. Lose no time in informing me that the *whole* of Italy is subject to my laws, or those of my allies; that the finest country in the world is emancipated from the yoke of the most perfidious of men; that the sacredness of treaties is avenged; and that the *manes* of my brave Soldiers, massacred in the Ports of Sicily, on their return from Egypt, after having escaped from the dangers of the sea, the deserts, and a hundred battles, are at length appeased.

Soldiers! My brother will lead you on; he is acquainted with all my plans; he is the depositary of my authority—he is in full possession of my confidence—let him have your's (*Signed*) "NAIOLEON."

37th Bulletin of the Grand Army.

General St. Cyr is advancing by forced marches towards Naples, to punish the treason of the Queen, and to precipitate from the throne this culpable woman, who has violated in so shameless a manner, all that is held sacred among men. It was endeavoured to intercede for her with the Emperor; he replied, "Were hostilities to re-commence, and the nation to support a thirty years war. so attrocious an act of perfidy could not be pardoned." The Queen of Naples has ceased to reign. This last crime has completed her destiny; let her go to London to increase the number of intriguers, and form a *sympathetic ink* Committee, with Drake, Spencer, Smith, Taylor, and Wickham, she may also invite, if she pleases, Baron D'Armfeldt, M. Forsen, D. Antraigues, and the Monk Morus.

SPAIN.

MADRID, DEC. 22.

Troops are assembling near Seville, whose destination is for Portugal, to compel that power to shut its ports against the English. The 6 000 Spanish troops first intended for Etruria, are now to make a part of the expedition to Portugal.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, JAN. 22.

Our Ministers have daily conferences with the Russian and English Ambassadors; they are relative to Peace.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

DEATH OF MR. PITT.

On Wednesday morning, 22d inst. between the hours of four and five, died at his house in Putney, the Right. Hon. WILLIAM PITT, Chancellor of the Exchequer, First Lord of the Treasury, Constable of Dover Castle, Warden of the Cinque Ports, Master of the Trinity House, Governor of the Charter House, and High Steward of the University of Cambridge.

The illness of Mr. Pitt originated in extreme debility, brought on by excessive anxiety, and unwearied attention to business. By this debility, his whole nervous system was so deranged, that for weeks together, he was unable to sleep, and this privation of rest, originated in debility, still farther so augmented the cause, as to lead to a general breaking up of his constitution. An hereditary gout completed the whole—producing, according to its ordinary effect on a debilitated system, water in the chest and such a weakness of stomach, that he could neither admit nor retain any thing.

Previous to his dissolution, Mr. Pitt had not taken the slightest sustenance for eight and forty hours.

Since the excess of the dropsical symptoms, Mr. Pitt lay in a state of sleep and insensibility. Before these symptoms, the privation of sleep was the most painful circumstance of his illness. Mr. Pitt was in the 47th year of his age.

Mr. Pitt certainly made a will on Tuesday night. It is to be feared that he had not much to bequeath. He certainly was not of that class of Statesmen who made a profit of public employments: he was careless, in the extreme, of his own affairs: and, it is said, very much embarrassed.

JAN. 31.—The Prince Regent of Portugal, has been obliged to retire from public duties in consequence of mental derangement. His mother, we believe, is in the same melancholy situation.

Extract from his Majesty's Message, on the opening of Parliament yesterday.

"His Majesty has commanded us further to inform you, that whilst the superiority of his arms at sea has been uniformly asserted and maintained, he has not been wanting in his endeavours to apply the means which were so liberally placed at his disposal, in aid of such of the Powers of the Continent as had evinced a determination to resist the formidable and growing encroachments of France. He has directed the several Treaties to be laid before you; and though he cannot but deeply lament that the events of the war in Germany have disappointed his hopes, and led to an unfavourable issue, yet his Majesty feels confident that, upon a review of the steps he has taken, you will be of opinion that he has left nothing undone on his part to sustain the efforts of his Allies, and that he has acted in strict conformity to the principles declared by him, and recognized by Parliament, as essential to the interests and security of his own dominions, as well as to the general safety of the Continent.

"It is a great consolation to his Majesty, and one in which he is persuaded you will participate, that although the Emperor of Germany has felt himself compelled to withdraw from the contest, his Majesty continues to receive from his august Ally, the Emperor of Russia, the strongest assurance of unshaken adherence to that generous and enlightened policy by which he has been actuated; and his Majesty has no doubt that you will be fully sensible of the important advantage to be derived from preserving, at all times, the closest and most intimate connexion with that Sovereign.

"His Majesty is most fully persuaded, that whatever pride and confidence you may feel, in common with him, in the uniform success which has distinguished the British Arms in the course of the present contest, you will be sensible how much the events of the war on the Continent, by which the predominant power and influence of France have been unhappily extended, require the continuance of all possible vigilance and caution. Under this impression, his Majesty trusts that your attention will be invariably directed to the improvement of those means which are to be found in the bravery and discipline of his forces, in the zeal and loyalty of every class of his subjects, and in the unexhausted resources of his great and powerful Empire, for rendering him invincible at home, as well as formidable abroad; satisfied, that by such efforts alone the contest can be brought to a conclusion, consistent with the safety and independence of the country, and with its rank among the nations of Europe."

February 1.

Orders have been issued in France, for renewing the preparations for the invasion of England. The flotilla at Boulogne is to be considerably augmented, and the Grand Army is immediately to return to the coast.

Another Insurrection in Italy.

The inhabitants of Parma are in a state of rebellion against Bonaparte's authority; in consequence of which Prince Eugene has addressed a proclamation to them, in which he threatens them with exemplary vengeance, if they return not immediately to their obedience, and implicitly submit to the will of their oppressor.

The Insurrection in Parma and Liguria were encouraged by the debarkation of the British and Russian troops at Naples; and appear to have embraced not only the mass of the people, but the principal inhabitants, who were already weary of the tyranny of their French Rulers. Had the allies prevailed in Germany, there is no doubt that the whole of Italy would have united to throw off their yoke.

FEB. 3.—In one of Bonaparte's late proclamations he says, England may have peace if she will reduce her maritime establishments!

Mr. Fox is said to be in favour of peace, without stipulating for the reduction of the Bologne flotilla.

NEW MINISTRY.

FEB. 4.—The new Ministry is at length finally arranged. Lord Grenville waited upon his Majesty yesterday at noon. The conference was confined to that one point upon which a difference of opinion had taken place, viz. the annexing a Military Council to the office of Commander in Chief. We are happy to state that his Majesty was graciously pleased to acquiesce in that measure which Lord Grenville had so earnestly and properly pressed.—But we are informed that his Majesty, in order that there might be no misunderstanding on the subject, delivered his sentiments in writing.—Lord Grenville then retired from the Royal presence with the paper he had received from his Majesty and submitted it to his friends. He then returned to the Queen's House about 4 o'clock, and declared to his Majesty that his friends and himself were perfectly satisfied with the contents of the paper which his Majesty had been graciously pleased to submit to them. His Majesty then informed his Lordship, that as no further difference of opinion existed, he considered the business as finally arranged.—The following is the List.

Mr. Erskine—Lord Chancellor.
Lord Grenville—First Lord of the Treasury.
Lord Henry Petty—Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Mr. Fox—Secretary of State for the Foreign Affairs Department.
Earl Spencer—Ditto for the Home Department.
Mr. Windham—Secretary of State for the Colonial and War Departments.
Mr. Grey—First Lord of the Admiralty.
Earl Moira—Master-Gen. of the Ordnance.
Earl Fitzwilliam—President of the Council.
Lord Sidmouth—Lord Privy Seal.
Lord Ellenborough—A voice, without office.

The whole of the other arrangements are not yet settled but the following appointments are fixed:

The Duke of York—to continue Commander in Chief, with a Council.
Mr. Sheridan—Treasurer of the Navy.
General Fitzpatrick—Secretary at War.
Lord Minto, Board of Controul.
Earl Temple and Mr. John H. Addington—Joint Paymasters of the Forces.
Lord St. John and Lord C. Spencer—Joint Postmasters-General.
Earl of Derby—Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
The Duke of Bedford—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Mr. Tierney—Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.
Mr. George Ponsonby—Chancellor of Ireland.
Mr. Grattan—Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland.
Mr. Adam—Chancellor to the Prince of Wales.
Mr. Pigott—Attorney-General.
Mr. Romilly—Solicitor-General.
Mr. Vansittart—the second doubtful—Joint Secretaries of the Treasury.
Lord A. Hamilton and Mr. Elliot—two of the Lords of the Treasury.
Mr. N. Bond—Judge Advocate.
Dr. Lawrence—King's Advocate.
Sir Francis Vincent—Under Secretary of State to Mr. Fox.
The King's Household remains.

FEB. 5.—The Emperor of Russia has arrived in his capital.

Mr. Pitt, who has for many years devoted himself to his country's service, and observed a rigid economy in his domestic affairs, died £ 56,000 sterl. in debt.

The papers, letters and treaties, respecting our continental connexions, have been laid before Parliament. It appears, that an armed negotiation was at first intended; but on the annexation of Genoa to France, war was determined on—Austria was to furnish 320,000 men, Russia 180,000. The failure of the whole plan was attributed to the precipitancy of Austria, in marching her troops forward too soon; but she is not blamed for this, as it was done from over-zeal in the cause.

The complete triumph of Bonaparte over the allied armies of Austria and Russia is confirmed.

The Emperor of Germany has made peace with France and returned to Vienna. The Emperor of Russia has not formally made peace but is returning home with his army.

The Emperor Napoleon arrived in Paris on the 26th ult. It was expected that his return to the capital would be marked with the most extravagant demonstrations of joy. Bonaparte expressed a wish, however, that all matters of the kind should be suspended till the army returned to France, when "he hoped his soldiers would be received as children should be, who are an honor and glory to their families."

The Prussian forces, without having reached the scene of war, on the cessation of hostilities between Austria and France, have gone home.

The next object of Bonaparte's attention is the sacrifice of the King of Naples, (whom he says he will *pardon* no more!) and all the continental dominions of his Sicilian Majesty. But this is not all. It is likewise expected that France and Austria are about to act in concert, against the Empire of Turkey; as a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, has been in agitation between these two powers, and a number of Austrian troops are in motion towards the Turkish Provinces of Bosma and Servia.

J. Bonaparte's squadron from Brest, it is said, are destined for the East-Indies. They have hitherto escaped our cruizers.

Forty transports, with British troops from the continent, have arrived at Yarmouth.

We have Bonaparte's proclamation directing his army to march against Naples. It was issued the same day peace was signed at Presburgh. The deposition of the King of Naples is said to be necessary for the repose of Europe. The crime of that King we believe is, allowing Russian and English troops to land in his territory for the purpose of acting against the French. The Russian troops, it is said have been ordered to embark. The Neapolitan government is endeavouring to appease the French—but there are no expectations that it will be successful.

Hanover has been seized by the Prussian Government! The constituted Authorities and the body of the people have been directed to take the oath of allegiance to the King of Prussia as their Sovereign! "His Britannic Majesty's Arms have been taken down from the Tribunals and Public offices throughout Hanover;" and the several public functionaries are prohibited under the severest penalties from maintaining any correspondence whatever with the King of Great-Briain or with his English or German Ministers."

The French are collecting a very large army in Italy. Too numerous for the mere conquest of Naples, if that were irrevocably determined on. It is therefore conjectured with much reason that France by agreement with Austria, has some designs on European Turkey; and that the German Emperor is to be indemnified by territory there for what he has lost by the war just ended. The formidable insurrection which exists in Turkey, of the Servians against the Grand Signior, would make the project easy of execution.

tary States occupied by the French army, an arrangement in virtue of which the raising of the said contributions shall entirely ceaſe from the day of the exchange of the Ratifications. The French army ſhall draw its proviſions and its ſuſtenance from its own magazines, eſtabliſhed on the routes by which it is to proceed.

XXIII. Immediately after the exchange of the Ratification of the preſent Treaty, Commiſſaries ſhall be named on both ſides to give up and to receive in the names of their reſpective Sovereigns, all parts of the Venetian territory, not occupied by the troops of his Majeſty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy. The city of Venice, the Langnes, and the poſſeſſions of Terra Firma ſhall be given up in the ſpace of fifteen days; Venetian Iſtria, and Dalmatia, the Mouths of the Cattaro, the Venetian Iſles in the Adriatic, and all the places and forts which they contain, in the ſpace of ſix weeks from the exchange of the Ratifications. The reſpective Commiſſaries will take care that the ſeparation of the artillery belonging to the Republic of Venice from the Auſtrian artillery be exactly made, the former being to remain entirely to the Kingdom of Italy. They will determine by a mutual agreement the kind and nature of the objects, which being the property of the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, are conſequently to remain at his diſpoſal. They will agree either on the ſale to the kingdom of Italy, of the objects above-mentioned, or their exchange for an equivalent quantity of artillery, or other objects of the ſame, or a different nature, which ſhall have been left by the French armies in the Hereditary States.

Every facility and every aſſiſtance ſhall be given to the Auſtrian troops, and to the Civil and Military Adminiſtrations, to return to the Auſtrian States, by the moſt convenient and ſure ways, as well as to the conveyance of the Imperial artillery, the naval and military magazines, and other objects which are not comprehended in the ſtipulations of ſale or exchange which may be made.

XXIV. The Ratification of the preſent Treaty ſhall be exchanged within the ſpace of eight days, or ſooner, if poſſible.

Done and ſigned at Presburg Dec. 26, 1805.
(Signed) Ch. Maw. Talleyrand, L. S.
(Signed) John Prince of Lichtenstein, L. S.
(Signed) Ignas, Count De Gyulai.

We have approved, and do approve, the above Treaty, in all and each of its Articles therein contained; we declare, that it is accepted, ratified and confirmed; and we promiſe that it ſhall be inviolably obſerved. In faith of which we have given theſe preſents, ſigned with our hand, counterſigned and ſealed with our Imperial Seal.

At the Palace of Schoenbrunn, Dec. 27, 1805.
By the Emperor Napoleon.
The Miniſter Sec. of State, H. B. Maret.
The Miniſter of Foreign Relations,
C. M. Talleyrand.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JANUARY 22.

The Emperor has adopted Prince Eugene Beauharnois, as his ſon, and allotted to him the kingdom of Italy, after certain conditions are fulfilled by certain powers, and in the interim the Prince is to act as Viceroy. It is ſaid he takes the name of Eugene Napoleon.

On the 4th inſt. at Munich, was celebrated the marriage of Prince Eugene Beauharnois, [ſon of the French Empreſs by her former huſband, ſince adopted by Bonaparte,] with the Princeſs Auguſta Amelia of Bavaria.

We are aſſured that orders have been given to augment the flotilla at Bologne, in as much as the Grand Army will ſoon return to the coaſt.

JAN. 27. The Emperor and Empreſs returned to this capital laſt evening. The Emperor declines any public honors till his troops return. Addreſſes, as uſual, were preſented by the different branches of the Government.

JAN. 29. The Rochefort ſquadron has returned to port, after a cruize of 161 days. It has taken one man-of-war, 3 ſloops, and 42 merchantmen.

Yeſterday his Majeſty, ſurrounded by the Princes, and Grand Dignitaries, received on his throne, the homage and congratulations of the Conſtituted Authorities.

FEB. 3.

PROCLAMATION AGAINST NAPLES.

"*From my Imperial Camp, at Schoenbrunn, Dec.* 27.

Soldiers,

"For ten years I have done all I could to ſave the King of Naples; he has done every thing in his power to deſtroy himſelf.

"After the battles of Dego of Mondovi, and of Lodi, he could give no effectual oppoſition. I placed confidence in the word of this Prince, and I behaved with generoſity towards him.

"When the ſecond Coalition was diſſolved at Marengo, the King of Naples, who was the firſt to commence that unjuſt war, abandoned at Luneville by his Allies, remained alone, and without protection.—He ſolicited my *pardon*, and I forgave him a ſecond time.

"A few years ago you were at the gates of Naples. I had ſufficient reaſon to ſuſpect the treachery which was intended, and to avenge the inſults which I had received.—Still I was generous. I acknowledged the neutrality of Naples—I ordered you to evacuate that kingdom, and, for the third time, the Houſe of Naples was confirmed and ſaved.

"Shall we grant pardon for a fourth time? Shall we, for a fourth time, place any confidence in a Court without truth, honor, or common ſenſe?—No! No! The Neapoletan Dynaſty has ceaſed to reign—its exiſtence is incompatible with the repoſe of Europe, and the honor of our Crown.

"Soldiers! March—drive into the ſea, if they will wait your attack, theſe feeble battalions of the Tyrants of the Sea. Shew to the world the manner in which we puniſh the perjured. Loſe no time in informing me that the *whole* of Italy is ſubject to my laws, or thoſe of my allies; that the fineſt country in the world is emancipated from the yoke of the moſt perfidious of men; that the ſacredneſs of treaties is avenged; and that the *manes* of my brave Soldiers, maſſacred in the Ports of Sicily, on their return from Egypt, after having eſcaped from the dangers of the ſea, the deſerts, and a hundred battles, are at length appeaſed.

Soldiers! My brother will lead you on; he is acquainted with all my plans; he is the depoſitary of my authority—he is in full poſſeſſion of my confidence—let him have your's (*Signed*) "NAIOLEON."

37th Bulletin of the Grand Army.

General St. Cyr is advancing by forced marches towards Naples, to puniſh the treaſon of the Queen, and to precipitate from the throne this culpable woman, who has violated in ſo ſhameleſs a manner, all that is held ſacred among men. It was endeavoured to intercede for her with the Emperor; he replied, "Were hoſtilities to re-commence, and the nation to ſupport a thirty years war. ſo attrocious an act of perfidy could not be pardoned." The Queen of Naples has ceaſed to reign. This laſt crime has completed her deſtiny; let her go to London to increaſe the number of intriguers, and form a *sympathetic ink* Committee, with Drake, Spencer, Smith, Taylor, and Wickham, ſhe may alſo invite, if ſhe pleaſes, Baron D'Armfeldt, M. Forſen, D. Antraigues, and the Monk Morus.

SPAIN.

MADRID, DEC. 22.

Troops are aſſembling near Seville, whoſe deſtination is for Portugal, to compel that power to ſhut its ports againſt the Engliſh. The 6 000 Spaniſh troops firſt intended for Etruria, are now to make a part of the expedition to Portugal.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, JAN. 22.

Our Miniſters have daily conferences with the Ruſſian and Engliſh Ambaſſadors; they are relative to Peace.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

DEATH OF MR. PITT.

On Wedneſday morning, 22d inſt. between the hours of four and five, died at his houſe in Putney, the Right. Hon. WILLIAM PITT, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, Conſtable of Dover Caſtle, Warden of the Cinque Ports, Maſter of the Trinity Houſe, Governor of the Charter Houſe, and High Steward of the Univerſity of Cambridge.

The illneſs of Mr. Pitt originated in extreme debility, brought on by exceſſive anxiety, and unwearied attention to buſineſs. By this debility, his whole nervous ſyſtem was ſo deranged, that for weeks together, he was unable to ſleep, and this privation of reſt, originated in debility, ſtill farther ſo augmented the cauſe, as to lead to a general breaking up of his conſtitution. An hereditary gout completed the whole—producing, according to its ordinary effect on a debilitated ſyſtem, water in the cheſt and ſuch a weakneſs of ſtomach, that he could neither admit nor retain any thing.

Previous to his diſſolution, Mr. Pitt had not taken the ſlighteſt ſuſtenance for eight and forty hours.

Since the exceſs of the dropſical ſymptoms, Mr. Pitt lay in a ſtate of ſleep and inſenſibility. Before theſe ſymptoms, the privation of ſleep was the moſt painful circumſtance of his illneſs. Mr. Pitt was in the 47th year of his age.

Mr. Pitt certainly made a will on Tueſday night. It is to be feared that he had not much to bequeath. He certainly was not of that claſs of Stateſmen who made a profit of public employments: he was careleſs, in the extreme, of his own affairs: and, it is ſaid, very much embarraſſed.

JAN. 31.—The Prince Regent of Portugal, has been obliged to retire from public duties in conſequence of mental derangement. His mother, we believe, is in the ſame melancholy ſituation.

Extract from his Majeſty's Meſſage, on the opening of Parliament yeſterday.

"His Majeſty has commanded us further to inform you, that whilſt the ſuperiority of his arms at ſea has been uniformly aſſerted and maintained, he has not been wanting in his endeavours to apply the means which were ſo liberally placed at his diſpoſal, in aid of ſuch of the Powers of the Continent as had evinced a determination to reſiſt the formidable and growing encroachments of France. He has directed the ſeveral Treaties to be laid before you; and though he cannot but deeply lament that the events of the war in Germany have diſappointed his hopes, and led to an unfavourable iſſue, yet his Majeſty feels confident that, upon a review of the ſteps he has taken, you will be of opinion that he has left nothing undone on his part to ſuſtain the efforts of his Allies, and that he has acted in ſtrict conformity to the principles declared by him, and recognized by Parliament, as eſſential to the intereſts and ſecurity of his own dominions, as well as to the general ſafety of the Continent.

"It is a great conſolation to his Majeſty, and one in which he is perſuaded you will participate, that although the Emperor of Germany has felt himſelf compelled to withdraw from the conteſt, his Majeſty continues to receive from his auguſt Ally, the Emperor of Ruſſia, the ſtrongeſt aſſurance of unſhaken adherence to that generous and enlightened policy by which he has been actuated; and his Majeſty has no donot that you will be fully ſenſible of the important advantage to be derived from preſerving, at all times, the cloſeſt and moſt intimate connexion with that Sovereign.

"His Majeſty is moſt fully perſuaded, that whatever pride and confidence you may feel, in common with him, in the uniform ſucceſs which has diſtinguiſhed the Britiſh Arms in the courſe of the preſent conteſt, you will be ſenſible how much the events of the war on the Continent, by which the predominant power and influence of France have been unhappily extended, require the continuance of all poſſible vigilance and caution. Under this impreſſion, his Majeſty truſts that your attention will be invariably directed to the improvement of thoſe means which are to be found in the bravery and diſcipline of his forces, in the zeal and loyalty of every claſs of his ſubjects, and in the unexhauſted reſources of his great and powerful Empire, for rendering him invincible at home, as well as formidable abroad; ſatisfied, that by ſuch efforts alone the conteſt can be brought to a concluſion, conſiſtent with the ſafety and independence of the country, and with its rank among the nations of Europe."

February 1.

Orders have been iſſued in France, for renewing the preparations for the invaſion of England. The flotilla at Boulogne is to be conſiderably augmented, and the Grand Army is immediately to return to the coaſt.

Another Inſurrection in Italy.

The inhabitants of Parma are in a ſtate of rebellion againſt Bonaparte's authority; in conſequence of which Prince Eugene has addreſſed a proclamation to them, in which he threatens them with exemplary vengeance, if they return not immediately to their obedience, and implicitly ſubmit to the will of their oppreſſor.

The Inſurrection in Parma and Liguria were encouraged by the debarkation of the Britiſh and Ruſſian troops at Naples; and appear to have embraced not only the maſs of the people, but the principal inhabitants, who were already weary of the tyranny of their French Rulers. Had the allies prevailed in Germany, there is no doubt that the whole of Italy would have united to throw off their yoke.

FEB. 3.—In one of Bonaparte's late proclamations he ſays, England may have peace if ſhe will reduce her maritime eſtabliſhments!

Mr. Fox is ſaid to be in favour of peace, without ſtipulating for the reduction of the Bologne flotilla.

NEW MINISTRY.

FEB. 4.—The new Miniſtry is at length finally arranged. Lord Grenville waited upon his Majeſty yeſterday at noon. The conference was confined to that one point upon which a difference of opinion had taken place, viz. the annexing a Military Council to the office of Commander in Chief. We are happy ta ſtate that his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to acquieſce in that meaſure which Lord Grenville had ſo earneſtly and properly preſſed.—But we are informed that his Majeſty, in order that there might be no miſunderſtanding on the ſubject, delivered his ſentiments in writing.—Lord Grenville then retired from the Royal preſence with the paper he had received from his Majeſty and ſubmitted it to his friends. He then returned to the Queen's Houſe about 4 o'clock, and declared to his Majeſty that his friends and himſelf were perfectly ſatisfied with the contents of the paper which his Majeſty had been graciouſly pleaſed to ſubmit to them. His Majeſty then informed his Lordſhip, that as no further difference of opinion exiſted, he conſidered the buſineſs as finally arranged.—The following is the Liſt.

Mr. Erſkine—Lord Chancellor.
Lord Grenville—Firſt Lord of the Treaſury.
Lord Henry Petty—Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Mr. Fox—Secretary of State for the Foreign Affairs Department.
Earl Spencer—Ditto for the Home Department.
Mr. Windham—Secretary of State for the Colonial and War Departments.
Mr. Grey—Firſt Lord of the Admiralty.
Earl Moira—Maſter-Gen. of the Ordnance.
Earl Fitzwilliam—Preſident of the Council.
Lord Sidmouth—Lord Privy Seal.
Lord Ellenborough—A voice, without office.

The whole of the other arrangements are not yet ſettled but the following appointments are fixed:

The Duke of York—to continue Commander in Chief, with a Council.
Mr. Sheridan—Treaſurer of the Navy.
General Fitzpatrick—Secretary at War.
Lord Minto, Board of Controul.
Earl Temple and Mr. John H. Addington—Joint Paymaſters of the Forces.
Lord St. John and Lord C. Spencer—Joint Poſtmaſters-General.
Earl of Derby—Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaſter.
The Duke of Bedford—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Mr. Tierney—Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.
Mr. George Ponſonby—Chancellor of Ireland.
Mr. Grattan—Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland.
Mr. Adam—Chancellor to the Prince of Wales.
Mr. Pigott—Attorney-General.
Mr. Romilly—Solicitor-General.
Mr. Vanſittart—the ſecond doubtful—Joint Secretaries of the Treaſury.
Lord A. Hamilton and Mr. Elliot—two of the Lords of the Treaſury.
Mr. N. Bond—Judge Advocate.
Dr. Lawrence—King's Advocate.
Sir Francis Vincent—Under Secretary of State to Mr. Fox.
The King's Houſehold remains.

FEB. 5.—The Emperor of Ruſſia has arrived in his capital.

Mr. Pitt, who has for many years devoted himſelf to his country's ſervice, and obſerved a rigid economy in his domeſtic affairs, died £ 56,000 ſterl. in debt.

The papers, letters and treaties, reſpecting our continental connexions, have been laid before Parliament. It appears, that an armed negotiation was at firſt intended; but on the annexation of Genoa to France, war was determined on—Auſtria was to furniſh 320,000 men, Ruſſia 180,000. The failure of the whole plan was attributed to the precipitancy of Auſtria, in marching her troops forward too ſoon; but ſhe is not blamed for this, as it was done from over-zeal in the cauſe.

The complete triumph of Bonaparte over the allied armies of Auſtria and Ruſſia is confirmed.

The Emperor of Germany has made peace with France and returned to Vienna. The Emperor of Ruſſia has not formally made peace but is returning home with his army.

The Emperor Napoleon arrived in Paris on the 26th ult. It was expected that his return to the capital would be marked with the moſt extravagant demonſtrations of joy. Bonaparte expreſſed a wiſh, however, that all matters of the kind ſhould be ſuſpended till the army returned to France, when "he hoped his ſoldiers would be received as children ſhould be, who are an honor and glory to their families."

The Pruſſian forces, without having reached the ſcene of war, on the ceſſation of hoſtilities between Auſtria and France, have gone home.

The next object of Bonaparte's attention is the ſacrifice of the King of Naples, (whom he ſays he will *pardon* no more!) and all the continental dominions of his Sicilian Majeſty. But this is not all. It is likewiſe expected that France and Auſtria are about to act in concert, againſt the Empire of Turkey; as a treaty of alliance, offenſive and defenſive, has been in agitation between theſe two powers, and a number of Auſtrian troops are in motion towards the Turkiſh Provinces of Boſnia and Servia.

J. Bonaparte's ſquadron from Breſt, it is ſaid, are deſtined for the Eaſt-Indies. They have hitherto eſcaped our cruizers.

Forty tranſports, with Britiſh troops from the continent, have arrived at Yarmouth.

We have Bonaparte's proclamation directing his army to march againſt Naples. It was iſſued the ſame day peace was ſigned at Preſburgh. The depoſition of the King of Naples is ſaid to be neceſſary for the repoſe of Europe. The crime of that King we believe is, allowing Ruſſian and Engliſh troops to land in his territory for the purpoſe of acting againſt the French. The Ruſſian troops, it is ſaid have been ordered to embark. The Neapolitan government is endeavouring to appeaſe the French—but there are no expectations that it will be ſucceſsful.

Hanover has been ſeized by the Pruſſian Government! The conſtituted Authorities and the body of the people have been directed to take the oath of allegiance to the King of Pruſſia as their Sovereign!" His Britannic Majeſty's Arms have been taken down from the Tribunals and Public offices throughout Hanover; and the ſeveral public functionaries are prohibited under the ſevereſt penalties from maintaining any correſpondence whatever with the King of Great-Briain or with his Engliſh or German Miniſters."

The French are collecting a very large army in Italy. Too numerous for the mere conqueſt of Naples, if that were irrevocably determined on. It is therefore conjectured with much reaſon that France by agreement with Auſtria, has ſome deſigns on European Turkey; and that the German Emperor is to be indemnified by territory there for what he has loſt by the war juſt ended. The formidable inſurrection which exiſts in Turkey, of the Servians againſt the Grand Signior, would make the project eaſy of execution.

But there is another report, that Bonaparte has lately concluded a new treaty with the Porte, by which the integrity of the territory is guaranteed.

FEB. 8.—A gentleman lately returned from Flushing states, that there are six 74-gun ships nearly ready to launch at Antwerp.

The Lords of the Council have come to a determination, that ships being American property, but not American built, sailing under sea-letters. cannot be considered as American vessels; and consequently are not entitled to import into this kingdom, under the act of 27th of his Majesty, cap. 97.

The Emperor of Germany returned to Vienna on the 16th, and the Archduke Charles on the 18th, at the head of 25 000 men.

Government are dispatching vessels for the Cape of Good-Hope, confident it is now in our hands.

The House of Commons have unanimously determined that a monument shall be erected to the memory of the Marquis of Cornwallis. the news of whose death in India has just been received.

FEB. 10.—Arrangements between France and Prussia are said to have been made to exclude British vessels from the ports of the latter.

The British troops lately sent to the continent have been embarked, and are on their return.

New diplomatic missions—viz.—T. Grenville, to Prussia—Adair, Russia—T. Erskine, jun. America.

His Majesty, in testimony of his high respect for the memory of Mr. Pitt, is said to have ordered pensions to be paid from the Civil List, of £1 000 a year to Lady Hester Stanhope, and £500 each to her two youngest sisters; together with annuities of £1,500 severally to their brothers (younger than Lord Mahon) the nieces and nephews of Mr. Pitt.

The House of Commons have determined that the remains of Mr. Pitt shall be interred at the national expense, and that a monument shall be erected—yeas 258, nays 89.

We understand that it is intended Mr. Pitt's funeral shall take place on Saturday the 22d inst. and that the body shall lie in state on the preceding Thursday and Friday.

The Common Council have determined that a monument to the memory of Mr. Pitt shall be erected—yeas 77—nays 71.

Parliament have appropriated £40,000, for the payment of Mr. Pitt's debts. The vote was unanimous. Mr. Pitt was a few years since offered £100,000, by the merchants, to remove his embarrasments; but he declined accepting it.

Lord H. Petty has been elected member of Parliament for the University of Cambridge, in consequence of the death of Mr. Pitt.

The House of Commons have voted annuities of £2000 to Lady Nelson and Admiral Collingwood, and 1000 to Lord Strachan.

FEB. 10.—It is stated in several of the papers of this morning, that dispatches were received on Saturday Evening, at the Office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from the Continent, containing intelligence of a most extraordinary and disastrous nature, viz. that the King of Prussia had taken possession of the Electorate of Hanover in his own name, and as his own property; that his Britannic Majesty's arms, as elector of Hanover, had been taken from the Tribunals and Public Offices throughout the Electorate, and that a demand had been made upon Lord Cathcart, that all the recruits raised there for the German Legion should be given up to the Prussian Government, &c.

It is mentioned in some accounts, that the King of Prussia is to take possession of Bremen; this can only be at present a matter of conjecture.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1806.

☞ In order to lay before our readers the very important European News, with which to-day's Mercury is filled, we have excluded much interesting domestic matter, some advertisements, &c. &c.

FROM WASHINGTON, March 8, 1806.

CONGRESS.

"On Wednesday, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Gregg called up his resolution for a Non-Importation of British goods. The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair.—Mr. Gregg commenced with a speech well committed to memory, in favor of the resolution. Mr. J. Clay opposed it. Mr. Crowninshield advocated. Mr. Randolph spoke about three hours against the resolution. No man can suspect me of partiality to this gentleman; but truth, bids me say, that Mr. Randolph has made the most eloquent speech ever delivered in that house. In the originality, pertinency and brilliancy of his figures, no man could excel him—his arguments were cogent, and mingled with a vein of humor and biting sarcasm towards his opponents—such as seldom is witnessed in that house. His whole speech was in total opposition to every thing democratical. Mr. Madison, and his book, he treated with the greatest contempt: His great patience had led him as far as the 11th page but there was so much sophistry; the argument was so much wire drawn that he could neither see, nor feel the thread. Such men as Gregg, Crowninshield, Varnum, Bidwell, Sloan, &c. he treated with the utmost severity; as children who had not finished the *Horn-Book of Politics*.

"I wish it were in my power to give you the entire speech of Mr. Randolph on this occasion; but I was not in the House when he began; and had I been, I should not be able to do him justice. I will endeavour to give you the outlines of his speech. If you know the man, you may conceive the rest. As he was not methodical, you will not expect method in my remarks.

"He was utterly opposed to the resolution, in every shape and view, as it went to involve us in a war, with a power, which we could not meet, on the only place where we should find her, the ocean. Three months Congress have been in session, and have done nothing; at least, we are not allowed to tell what we have done, and now we are about to do the very thing we ought not. Members have heretofore spent their time in reading advertisements and doing nothing. Our political *Quacks*, (for so he called all those who dealt in resolutions of non-intercourse,) have been distributing their nostrums, panaceas, &c. and at the same time are ignorant of the injury they do their patient, that they are destroying the vitals of the constitution.—Gentlemen were in favour of the resolution from motives of avarice and jealousy.—[Here he alluded, we believe, to Mr. Crowninshield, who was in favour of it, who was most unmercifully lashed and goaded by Mr. R.] He said there were but two commercial nations in the world, Great-Britain and America. We wished to monopolize the whole carrying trade ourselves, and for this cause, were willing to risk not only our property afloat, but our constitution and rights. Beside, if the resolution should be adopted and war be declared, that moment our merchants would engage in a contraband trade, and the American flag would be changed for the Danish, and the gentleman from Salem, knew this very well. He knew well enough how to calculate the cost of merchandize, but knew nothing about legislation. Gentlemen talk of confiscating debts—Nonsense. Whoever is acquainted with the states of the *Carolinas* and *Georgia*, must know that Great-Britain owes much more than we do, and the moment we go to war with her, we are gone. Pretend to fight Great-Britain; fight several hundred ships, and with what? Pen, ink, paper and parchment! This is the only way we can fight. And why should we fight Great-Britain, whom I consider the only power which saves us from the grasp of the tyrant of the land. For whenever the British Navy is destroyed, we are at the mercy of Bonaparte. It was a glorious and blessed event for us, the action off Trafalgar, for had the combined powers conquered, ere now we should have been under the contributions of Bonaparte.—To think of going to war with Great-Britain is all stuff, an ignis fatus. But do not say I am willing to bow and succumb to Great-Britain. No, I am willing to fight her on terra firma, where alone we ought to fight, for we are land animals. Let her come to the shore, and I will fight her; contend every foot of ground thence to the mountains: thence to the Mississippi. It is nonsense for the mammoth or elephant to march into the water to fight the shark, and get his proboscis bitten off. Why do gentlemen make all this blustering and noise about fighting, when the enemy are three thousand miles distant! Let them but come here, and what will gentlemen do? Did they make such a fuss, when the Leander and Cambrian where here? No. I am opposed to war, whenever we must go beyond our territories. I was against war in '98; and I am in 1806. If insult and violations were sufficient causes for war in '98, certainly they are now; but I contend they are not. Say not therefore I have altered my sentiments. I appeal to what was done in secret for proof of this. Let your clerk read what was then done; read the yeas and nays, and let the world see, who are the friends, and who the enemies of the constitution. No, you dare not. I defy you. I wish the injunction of secrecy were taken off. I care not how soon. I am ashamed that our citizens should be prevented knowing what is revealed to privileged foreign spies.

"Talk of war with Spain? You know better, you know that you dare not oppose Spain. There is *no* Spain, she is any thing, nothing, a mere puppet of France, who puts her in motion. You dare not touch one inch of her territory; you know it Mr. Chairman, as well as I do. Gentleman may wink, and nod, but they know they dare not show the world what they have done in secret.

"A little insolent fellow, a Marquis de YRUJO, insulted the President to his face, and yet you dared do nothing, because France says, touch not Spain! But you can appropriate money for the Indians, for the catamites of Africa; send singing women, and dancing boys to legislate in foreign courts*—and you can give two millions of dollars to buy Florida—but this is secret, *cette une grand affaire d'etat.* I opposed all these measures then, and I scorn to deny before the world what I said in conclave.—Let it go, I care not. I have no idea of taking on my shoulders the responsibility of the President. It is his business to recommend measures, devise means, &c.; has he done so? No; no such thing;—but he would throw on us the responsibility of measures, which alone belongs to him. But Sir, we have no cabinet, about which gentlemen talk. I say we have *no cabinet*; this I know from an officer of government; beside their measures would prove my assertion, alone.

"In this manner he spake for three hours. He concluded, by saying, that he was unprepared to discuss this subject, for instead of reading necessary documents, he had been stretched on the bed of sickness. But, when he saw his country's rights and constitution in the hands of retailing traders, and quacks, and bantered about by Tom, Dick and Harry, he could not refrain from speaking against such proceedings."

"On Thursday Mr. Randolph again spoke upwards of two hours against the resolution.

"Yesterday the resolution was again debated, Mr. Early the principal opposer.

"As every member, *who can speak*, will speak on Mr. Gregg's resolution, 'tis expected the debate will continue a fortnight, when it will be negatived by 10 or 15 votes.

"It is said that a complete schism in the democratic party here has taken place, and that the friends of Mr. Randolph have waited on him, with a formal request that he would furnish copies of his speeches on Mr. Gregg's non-importation resolution, at full length, for the purpose of having them published in a volume.

March 11.

"Mr. Gregg's non-importation resolution continues to occupy the whole attention of the House of Representatives. On Monday, Messrs. Clark, Epps, and Nicholson; and on Tuesday, Messrs. Macon, Campbell, and Jackson, spoke—all against the resolution. The discussion has already taken up one whole week: and it is impossible to say when a decision will be had."

The President's Message at the commencement of the present session of Congress, was published in England early in January. The New-York memorial had been published. It is said, that Mr. Fox, a short time previous to his coming into the ministry, expressed himself averse to the proceedings respecting neutral commerce, which have been recently complained of.

The change of ministry in Great-Britain, is an event favorable to peace; and it is very probable negotiations will, before long, be commenced.

It is said Jerome Bonaparte is at sea, with a squadron of 7 sail of the line, supposed to be bound to the Cape of Good Hope.

In the Senate of the United States, on Monday, 10th inst. the resolution offered by Gen. S. Smith, for prohibiting the importation of certain articles from Great-Britain, was taken up; and advocated by Messrs. Smith and Bayard. This resolution is much more limited than that of Mr. Gregg, now before the other house; and may, possibly, pass.

The Collector of the Customs at Philadelphia has given notice that the act of Congress, entitled "An act to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain parts of the Island of St. Domingo." has been duly notified at the Custom-House; and that no vessel can hereafter be voluntarily carried or sail from Philadelphia, to any port or place within the Island of St. Domingo, and not in possession and under the acknowledged government of France under the penalty of forfeiting both vessel and cargo.

Notwithstanding the dismal complexion of affairs on the Continent, by the humiliation of the allies of England, this brave people appear still to entertain unshaken confidence in their own power and resources. We observe nothing like a tone of despondence in any of the public papers. We remark no popular movement which indicates a defection in the cause of patriotism. On the contrary, the stocks, the price of which has ever been regarded as the truest political thermometer, has considerably risen!

Boston Repertory.

By the arrival at this port on Wednesday last, of the Brig Comet, Center, in 27 days from Nantz, (France,) we have been favoured with Nantz papers to the 15th ult. after an attentive perusal of them, we do not find that they contain any later intelligence of moment than that recently received from Liverpool, via Boston, and which fills so large a portion of this day's Mercury.—Capt. Center sailed from Nantz in company with ship Richard, Eldridge, for New-York, ship Woodruff, Davis, for Norfolk; Ship, Minerva, Herron, and Brig Ontario, Hitch, for New-York.—Capt. C. left at Nantz, February 13, the following vessels, viz. ship William, Pearse, of and for Norfolk, to sail in 3 days; ship Halcyon, Mausley, of and for Charleston, to sail in 10 days; ship Edward Preble, Porter, for Cape de Verds, to sail in 12 days; brig Acorn, Folgier, of and for Boston, in 3 days; brig William, Wafry, of Boston, for New-Orleans, in 3 days; ship John, Seine, of and for Charleston in 12 days; brig Juno, Edwards, of Norfolk, repairing; ship Sally, Hastings, of and for Boston, in 14 days; brig Report, Carter, of Charleston, for Lisbon, in 2 days; ship Polly, of and from New-York, just arrived; brig Caroline, of and from Philadelphia, just arrived.

* *I do not here understand his allusion.*

COMMUNICATION.

☞ IT being the opinion of a respectable number of Freemen, that the Governor or Lieut. Governor, should reside in the town of Newport, it is therefore requested, that the Citizens in general of said town, will meet at the State-House next Monday evening, at 6 o'clock, in order to deliberate on the matter, and determine whether an effort shall be made to obtain the Election of a Freeman of this Town, to the office of Lieut. Governor for the ensuing year; and if to be made, to select a suitable candidate for the office. March 20th, 1806.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, March 21.

ENTERED, *From*

Brig Comet, Center, Nantz

CLEARED, *For*

Ship George & Mary, Hyatt, Copenhagen

To be LET, at PUBLIC AUCTION,

To the highest Bidder, on the Premises, on the 24th Day of March inst. at XI o'Clock, A. M. for the Year,

THE Estate on the Hill, one mile from Newport, now in possession of *Benjamin Baker*, and adjoining to the estate of *George Lamb*, Esq.—The estate contains twenty eight acres of Land, with the Buildings.—The rent to be secured at the time, by a Note on the Bank, with approved indorser, payable in one year.

WILLIAM RAILEY.

Newport, March 21, 1806.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at the OFFICE of the NEWPORT MERCURY (with many additions in every Branch of Literature,) the following valuable BOOKS, viz.

FIELDING's Memoirs of Socrates, 1 vol 8vo
Smith's Longinus, 1 vol 8vo
Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful, 1 vol. 8vo
Ashley's Xenophon, 1 vol 8vo
Harris's Hermes, 1 vol 8vo
Leland's Demosthenes, 2 vols 8vo
Patfall's Quintilian, 2 vol 8vo
Fawke's Apollonius Rhodius, 1 vol 8vo
Glover's Leonidas, *with elegant plates*, 2 vols 8vo
Glover's Athenaid, being a sequel to Leonidas 3 vols 8vo
Kaims's Art of Thinking, 1 vol 12mo.
Simson's Euclid, 1 vol 8vo
Smith's Laboratory of Arts, *embellished with forty-one elegant plates*, 2 vols 8vo
Dodley's Economy of human Life, *with elegant plates*, 1 vol 12mo
Fawcett's Sermons, 2 vols 8vo a new edition.
Stackhouse's history of the Bible, 6 vols 8vo
Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, 1 vol 12mo
Addison's View of the Evidences of Christianity, 1 vol 12mo
Pope's Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, a new and elegant edition, 5 vols royal 8vo. calf, gilt, with elegant plates.
Theory of Agreeable Sensations, 1 vol 12mo
The Female Revolutionary Plutarch, containing biographical, historical and revolutionary sketches, characters and anecdotes; by the author of the Revolutionary Plutarch and Memoirs of Talleyrand; 3 vol 12mo
A NORTHERN SUMMER; or, Travels round the Baltic, through Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, Russia, and part of Germany, in the year 1804—By John Carr, Esq. author of "*The Stranger in France, &c. &c.*
Letters from Europe, during a tour through Switzerland and Italy in the years 1801 and 1802, written by a native of Pennsylvania, 2 vols 8vo—*a new and valuable work.*
The DICTIONARY of MERCHANDIZE, for the use of Counting-Houses, *lately published at Philadelphia*:—Containing the history, places of growth, culture, use, and marks of excellency, of such natural productions as form articles of Commerce; with their Names in the English, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Danish, Swedish, Polish Russian and Latin Languages—*Highly useful to Merchants.*

☞ The *above*, with *every Book* for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury, the Public may rely will be sold as CHEAP as at any Book-Store in America—*none excepted.*

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Of every kind used in this town and its vicinity (including Testaments, School-Bibles, Latin and English Dictionaries, Geographies, Latin and English Grammars, the whole of Lindley Murray's very excellent School-Books, Hannah Adams' abridged history of New-England, an excellent School-Book, and a variety of others) for sale as above, wholesale and retail—Country merchants' and school-masters supplied on as good terms as at any Book-Store in America.

ALSO,

For sale as above, Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as at any Book-Store in America, a general and extensive Assortment of the best STATIONARY.

Newport, March 21, 1806.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

A FEW Quarter-casks of Old Sherry Wine—Havanna Sugar in boxes and barrels—and best retailing Molasses, to be Sold by SAMUEL VERNON, jun. Store NO. 53, Long-Wharf.

Newport, Jan. 31, 1806.

STEUBEN'S MILITARY TACTICS,

Embellished with nine Plates; for sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury; price 75 Cents.

But there is another report, that Bonaparte has lately concluded a new treaty with the Porte, by which the integrity of the territory is guaranteed.

FEB. 8.—A gentleman lately returned from Flushing states, that there are six 74-gun ships nearly ready to launch at Antwerp.

The Lords of the Council have come to a determination, that ships being American property, but not American built, sailing under sea-letters. cannot be considered as American vessels; and consequently are not entitled to import into this kingdom, under the act of 27th of his Majesty, cap. 97.

The Emperor of Germany returned to Vienna on the 16th, and the Archduke Charles on the 18th, at the head of 25 000 men.

Government are dispatching vessels for the Cape of Good-Hope, confident it is now in our hands.

The House of Commons have unanimously determined that a monument shall be erected to the memory of the Marquis of Cornwallis, the news of whose death in India has just been received.

FEB. 10.—Arrangements between France and Prussia are said to have been made to exclude British vessels from the ports of the latter.

The British troops lately sent to the continent have been embarked, and are on their return.

New diplomatic missions—viz.—T. Grenville, to Prussia—Adair, Russia—T. Erskine, jun. America.

His Majesty, in testimony of his high respect for the memory of Mr. Pitt, is said to have ordered pensions to be paid from the Civil List, of £1 000 a year to Lady Hester Stanhope, and £500 each to her two youngest sisters; together with annuities of £1,500 severally to their brothers (younger than Lord Mahon) the nieces and nephews of Mr. Pitt.

The House of Commons have determined that the remains of Mr. Pitt shall be interred at the national expense, and that a monument shall be erected—yeas 258, nays 89.

We understand that it is intended Mr. Pitt's funeral shall take place on Saturday the 22d inst. and that the body shall lie in state on the preceding Thursday and Friday.

The Common Council have determined that a monument to the memory of Mr. Pitt shall be erected—yeas 77—nays 71.

Parliament have appropriated £ 40,000, for the payment of Mr. Pitt's debts. The vote was unanimous. Mr. Pitt was a few years since offered £100,000, by the merchants, to remove his embarrasments; but he declined accepting it.

Lord H. Petty has been elected member of Parliament for the University of Cambridge, in consequence of the death of Mr. Pitt.

The House of Commons have voted annuities of £ 2000 to Lady Nelson and Admiral Collingwood, and 1000 to Lord Strachan.

FEB. 10.—It is stated in several of the papers of this morning, that dispatches were received on Saturday Evening, at the Office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from the Continent, containing intelligence of a most extraordinary and disastrous nature, viz. that the King of Prussia had taken possession of the Electorate of Hanover in his own name, and as his own property; that his Britannic Majesty's arms, as elector of Hanover, had been taken from the Tribunals and Public Offices throughout the Electorate, and that a demand had been made upon Lord Cathcart, that all the recruits raised there for the German Legion should be given up to the Prussian Government, &c.

It is mentioned in some accounts, that the King of Prussia is to take possession of Bremen; this can only be at present a matter of conjecture.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1806.

☞ In order to lay before our readers the very important European News, with which to-day's Mercury is filled, we have excluded much interesting domestic matter, some advertisements, &c. &c.

FROM WASHINGTON, March 8, 1806.

CONGRESS.

"On Wednesday, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Gregg called up his resolution for a Non-Importation of British goods. The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair.—Mr. Gregg commenced with a speech well committed to memory, in favor of the resolution. Mr. J. Clay opposed it. Mr. Crowninshield advocated. Mr. Randolph spoke about three hours against the resolution. No man can suspect me of partiality to this gentleman; but truth, bids me say, that Mr. Randolph has made the most eloquent speech ever delivered in that house. In the originality, pertinency and brilliancy of his figures, no man could excel him—his arguments were cogent, and mingled with a vein of humor and biting sarcasm towards his opponents—such as seldom is witnessed in that house. His whole speech was in total opposition to every thing democratical. Mr. Madison, and his book, he treated with the greatest contempt: His great patience had led him as far as the 11th page but there was so much sophistry; the argument was so much wire drawn that he could neither see, nor fell the thread. Such men as Gregg, Crowninshield, Varnum, Bidwell, Sloan, &c. he treated with the utmost severity; as children who had not finished the *Horn-Book of Politics*.

"I wish it were in my power to give you the entire speech of Mr. Randolph on this occasion; but I was not in the House when he began; and had I been, I should not be able to do him justice. I will endeavour to give you the outlines of his speech. If you know the man, you may conceive the rest. As he was not methodical, you will not expect method in my remarks.

"He was utterly opposed to the resolution, in every shape and view, as it went to involve us in a war, with a power, which we could not meet, on the only place where we should find her, the ocean. Three months Congress have been in session, and have done nothing; at least, we are not allowed to tell what we have done, and now we are about to do the very thing we ought not. Members have heretofore spent their time in reading advertisements and doing nothing. Our political *Quacks*, (for so he called all those who dealt in resolutions of non-intercourse,) have been distributing their nostrums, panaceas, &c. and at the same time are ignorant of the injury they do their patient, that they are destroying the vitals of the constitution.—Gentlemen were in favour of the resolution from motives of avarice and jealousy.—[Here he alluded, we believe, to Mr. Crowninshield, who was in favour of it, who was most unmercifully lashed and goaded by Mr. R.] He said there were but two commercial nations in the world, Great-Britain and America. We wished to monopolize the whole carrying trade ourselves, and for this cause, were willing to risk not only our property afloat, but our constitution and rights. Beside, if the resolution should be adopted and war be declared, that moment our merchants would engage in a contraband trade, and the American flag would be changed for the Danish, and the gentleman from Salem, knew this very well. He knew well enough how to calculate the cost of merchandize, but knew nothing about legislation. Gentlemen talk of confiscating debts—Nonsense. Whoever is acquainted with the states of the *Carolinas* and *Georgia*, must know that Great-Britain owes much more than we do, and the moment we go to war with her, we are gone. Pretend to fight Great-Britain; fight several hundred ships, and with what? Pen, ink, paper and parchment! This is the only way we can fight. And why should we fight Great-Britain, whom I consider the only power which saves us from the grasp of the tyrant of the land. For whenever the British Navy is destroyed, we are at the mercy of Bonaparte. It was a glorious and blessed event for us, the action off Trafalgar, for had the combined powers conquered, ere now we should have been under the contributions of Bonaparte.—To think of going to war with Great-Britain is all stuff, an ignis fatus. But do not say I am willing to bow and succumb to Great-Britain. No, I am willing to fight her on terra firma, where alone we ought to fight, for we are land animals. Let her come to the shore, and I will fight her; contend every foot of ground thence to the mountains: thence to the Mississippi. It is nonsense for the mammoth or elephant to march into the water to fight the shark, and get his proboscis bitten off. Why do gentlemen make all this blustering and noise about fighting, when the enemy are three thousand miles distant! Let them but come here, and what will gentlemen do? Did they make such a fuss, when the Leander and Cambrian where here? No. I am opposed to war, whenever we must go beyond our territories. I was against war in '98; and I am in 1806. If insult and violations were sufficient causes for war in '98, certainly they are now; but I contend they are not. Say not therefore I have altered my sentiments. I appeal to what was done in secret for proof of this. Let your clerk read what was then done; read the yeas and nays, and let the world see, who are the friends, and who the enemies of the constitution. No, you dare not. I defy you. I wish the injunction of secrecy were taken off. I care not how soon. I am ashamed that our citizens should be prevented knowing what is revealed to privileged foreign spies.

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WILLIAM BAILEY.

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Fawke's Apollonius Rhodius, 1 vol 8vo
Glovier's Leonidas, *with elegant plates*, 2 vols 8vo
Glovier's Athenaid, being a sequel to Leonidas 3 vols 8vo
Kaims's Art of Thinking, 1 vol 12mo.
Simson's Euclid, 1 vol 8vo
Smith's Laboratory of Arts, *embellished with forty-one elegant plates*, 2 vols 8vo
Dodley's Economy of human Life, *with elegant plates*, 1 vol 12mo
Fawcett's Sermons, 2 vols 8vo a new edition.
Stackhouse's history of the Bible, 6 vols 8vo
Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, 1 vol 12mo
Addison's View of the Evidences of Christianity, 1 vol 12mo
Pope's Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, a new and elegant edition, 5 vols royal 8vo. calf, gilt, with elegant plates.
Theory of Agreeable Sensations, 1 vol 12mo
The Female Revolutionary Plutarch, containing biographical, historical and revolutionary sketches, characters and anecdotes; by the author of the Revolutionary Plutarch and Memoirs of Talleyrand; 3 vol. 12mo.
A NORTHERN SUMMER; or, Travels round the Baltic, through Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, Russia, and part of Germany, in the year 1804—By John Carr, Esq. author of "*The Stranger in France, &c. &c.*
Letters from Europe, during a tour through Switzerland and Italy in the years 1801 and 1802, written by a native of Pennsylvania, 2 vols. 8vo—*a new and valuable work.*
The DICTIONARY of MERCHANDISE, for the use of Counting-Houses, *lately published at Philadelphia*:—Containing the history, places of growth, culture, use, and marks of excellency, of such natural productions as form articles of Commerce; with their Names in the English, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Danish, Swedish, Polish, Russian and Latin Languages.—*Highly useful to Merchants.*

☞ The *above*, with *every Book* for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury, the Public may rely will be sold as CHEAP as at any Book-Store in America—*none excepted.*

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Of every kind used in this town and its vicinity (including Testaments, School-Bibles, Latin and English Dictionaries, Geographies, Latin and English Grammars, the whole of Lindley Murray's very excellent School-Books, Hannah Adams' abridged history of New-England, an excellent School-Book, and a variety of others) for sale as above, wholesale and retail.—Country merchants' and school-masters supplied on as good terms as at any Book-store in America.

A L S O,

For sale as above, Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as at any Book-store in America, a general and extensive Assortment of the best STATIONARY.

Newport, March 21, 1606.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

A FEW Quarter-casks of Old Sherry Wine—Havanna Sugar in boxes and barrels—and best retailing Molasses, to be Sold by SAMUEL VERNON, jun. Store NO. 53, Long-Wharf.

Newport, Jan. 31, 1806.

STEUBEN'S MILITARY TACTICS,

Embellished with nine Plates; for sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury; price 75 Cents.

POETRY.

From the BOSTON CENTINEL.

EULOGY,
ON THE "AMERICAN ROSCIUS,"

SAY!—haſt thou ſeen the magic art
Which all the paſſions can control;
Which fires the fancy—thrills the heart,
And chains, enchants, and melts the ſoul!

In vain the Poet's eye may roll
In frenzy fine, to grace the ſtage;
It is the Actor's feeling ſoul
Which gives full-force to SHAKESPEARE's page.

That matchleſs form, ſay, haſt thou ſeen,
Which fills the ſpace in Fancy's eye!
Diſplays the genuine Lover's mein,
And *more* than *mimicks* Majeſty!

Say! haſt thou heard that maſter voice
Which bids the ſlumb'ring paſſions riſe?
Thoſe ſpeaking features ſeen diſcourſe—
The witching rhetoric of eyes?

That voice, which every ſoul aſſails,
Thoſe features which aſtound the heart;
And when the Poet's pathos fails,
Looks more than language can impart?

Say! haſt thou ſeen the Tyrant King
Start from his dream, and pant for breath;
Or on the blood-embattled field
Grin in the pangs of *guilty death?*

Or haſt thou ſeen pale MACBETH ſtrain
His eyes—the airy blade to meet;
Or heard his troubled ſoul exclaim
MACBETH! "*Macbeth hath murder'd sleep?*"

Or haſt thou ſeen the Princely DANE
In moody madneſs vengeance brace,
Or dare a Mother's guilt arraign,
Or ſeek OPHELIA's flow'ry grave!

Or haſt thou mark'd the Bandit fierce,
Great ABARLINO's varied guiſe!
Or ROMEO—when at JULIET's hearſe,
Kiſſing his love—*He gently dies?*

And when thou felt the tragic ſway,
Did *all* reality appear!
To check the ſigh didſt thou eſſay,
Or half ſuppreſs the guſhing tear!

Yes! I have ſeen the tragic muſe,
To *her* lov'd *Son* her pow'rs impart;
[illegible] the grace of *Nature's* charms—
[illegible] the energies of art.

[illegible] guilty Tyrant rage—
[illegible] Banquo's moody footſteps move;
[illegible] the woes of ſterner age;
[illegible] ſenſibilities of love:—

[illegible] I have ſeen our Country's fame—
Seen him, who can all hearts engage;
Heard him, who rivals GARRICK's name;
Have ſeen a COOPER tread the ſtage.

When COOPER acts—doth he excel?
Doth ALL *reality* appear!
Speak for me—*for ye* beſt can tell!
My ſighs—my throbs—my ſtarting tear.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.
No. LXV.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

ON A GOOD LIFE.

WHOEVER neglects his duty to God, to his neighbor, or to himſelf, halts in ſomething that ſhould make life commendable; for ourſelves we need order, for our neighbor charity, and for our God reverence and humility; and theſe are ſo linked one to another, that he who lives orderly cannot but be acceptable both to God and the world—Did every man preſerve a life of order, what harmony would exiſt in kingdoms, in cities, in families! To maintain this how needful is charity! Without charity a man cannot even be truly ſociable—If there be any thing ſweet in humanity, it is in the intercourſe of beloved ſociety, where every one is each other's counſellor, mine, and ſolace. Such a life as this I take to be beſt pleaſing both to God and man; nor yet can this be truly pleaſant, unleſs a man be careful to give to God the honor that is due to him: when a man ſhall perform this threefold duty, he ſhall find a peace within that ſhall fit him for whatever befals him—He ſhall not fear himſelf, for he knows his courſe is order; he ſhall not fear the world, for he knows he has done nothing to offend it; he ſhall have humble hope of heaven for he knows he ſhall there find the favor of a ſervant and of a ſon. —Let me live thus, and I care not though the world ſlight my innocence.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels of the beſt Quality North-Carolina TAR, on James Perry's Wharf—Apply to
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.
Newport, Feb 7, 1806.

HAVANNA Melaſſes, ſuitable for Retailing—for Sale, by
SIMON NEWTON, jun.
Newport, Feb. 7 1806.

TO LET,

A HOUSE on the Point pleaſantly ſituated, with a good Well of Water and large Cellar, on reaſonable terms. Poſſeſſion given immediately. Apply to
JOB SHEARMAN.

Who has juſt Received, and for Sale, a ſupply of new Goods, bought with Caſh at Boſton—Alſo one Bale of Blankets—very cheap.
Newport, 11th mo. 22d, 1805.

To be SOLD, or LET,

And poſſeſſion given the 25th of this month,

THAT pleaſantly ſituated FARM, in the town of Middletown, belonging to the ſubſcriber, about three miles diſtance from the State-Houſe, now occupied by *George Hathaway*, which extends from the main weſt-road to the water on the river; conſiſting of about 230 acres of good Land, which lays very convenient for obtaining Manure, from an extenſive ſhore, belonging to the Farm; with ſuitable Buildings in good repair.—The Land is well fenced, with an excellent young Orchard, containing between four and five acres of the beſt Fruit-Trees.—For terms apply to
JOHN C. SCOTT.
Newport, March 14, 1806.

FOR SALE,

TWO LOTS of LAND, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, with a good Well of Water thereon—For further particulars and terms apply to
JAMES MITCHELL.

Who has for SALE,
1500 Weight of Salt PORK—and a Horſe-Cart.
Newport, 14th of 3d Month, 1806.

To be LEASED,

For the Term of Three Years, from the 25th of this preſent Month,

A LOT of LAND, containing eight and one-half acres, part of the Farm at the north end of Newport, late belonging to *Henry Bliss*, Eſq. deceaſed.—Any perſon wiſhing to Hire the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to either of the ſubſcribers,
J. BOURS,
BENJAMIN GARDINER,
WILLIAM WOOD.
Newport, March 14, 1806.

THE Directors, appointed to build the BRIDGE at Howland's Ferry, are deſirous of obtaining information of the prices at which common STONE may be procured, for filling up the River at Howland's Ferry, to low-water mark.

All perſons therefore are hereby notified, That the ſubſcriber will attend at the Ferry-Houſe of Col. COOK, in Tiverton, from the 24th day of March inſt. to the 29th, to receive Propoſals in Writing, ſigned by the Contractor, ſtating the number of Cords of Stone, which each individual will agree to furniſh, and the price per cord, calculating a cord to contain 25 cubic feet.

Perſons in the vicinity of Newport, may leave their Propoſals at his Houſe in Town.
D. LYMAN,
One of the Directors.
Newport, March 14, 1806.

FOR SALE,

THE noted ſtand which has been occupied as a Tavern, for a number of years paſt, by Warner and Dunbar, in Belcher-Town, in the county of Hampſhire (Maſs.) containing 50 acres, under good improvement, with a convenient Houſe, two Barns and Out-Houſes; alſo excellent water conveyed from a ſpring that never fails, within one mile of the Meeting-Houſe in ſaid town, and within 80 rods of a good griſt and ſaw-mill. Payment will be made eaſy for the purchaſer, viz. one-half down, the remainder in yearly payments of 300 dollars each.
ELISHA WARNER.
Belcher-Town, March 4, 1806,

To be Let at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On TUESDAY the Twenty-fifth Day of March inst at XI *o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Brick-Market,*

THE Town MARSH, adjoining to the Pond and Beach, for the term of One Year. —The conditions made known at the time and place abovementioned.
Newport, March 10, 1606.

FOR SALE, BY
JAMES PERRY,
At Store No. 3, *On his Wharf,*

Fourteen Hundred Buſhels of beſt Turk's-Iſland SALT.

Five Thouſand Weight of ſmoaked Pork Hams, very excellent.

Freſh ſuperfine Flour by the barrel.

Souchong and bohea Tea by the dozen or ſingle pound.

Brown Sugar and Coffee by the ſmall quantity.

Alſo may be had, Storage for all kinds of Goods—in excellent Stores—warranted clear from the high Tides.
Newport, March 7, 1806.

JAMES CENTER

Has juſt Received, and for Sale,
An Aſſortment of NEW GARDEN SEEDS, at his Shop, No. 111, oppoſite General Martin's,

Packed from Mr. Burrington Anthony, Portsmouth.

EARLY Charlton
Spaniſh Dwarf
Two-podded
Large Marrowfat
Engliſh do.
Early Turner
Ledman Dwarf
Green Pruſſian

White and red Onion

Scarlet and blood Beet
Large Parſnip
Orange Carrot

Cabbage:
Early Dutch
Sugar-Loaf
Early Batterſea
Large Drumhead
Savoy

Beans:
3 kinds of Engliſh Beans
Cranberry, white, caſe-knife and whipany
Buſh do.
White, ſix-weeks, and Refugee do.
Radiſh:
Salmon, ſcarlet and early-ſhort
Turnip:
Early Dutch, Dedham and French do.
Spinage:
Broad-leaved and prickly do.
Cucumber:
Early long, green and prickly do.
Buſh and long-neck Squaſh.
Double-Parſley
Sweet-Marjoram
Thyme, Summer-Savory, Sage, Naſturtium, &c. &c.

Newport, March 7, 1806.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ,

Are now Opening, at their Auction-Store, a handſome and well-choſen Aſſortment of freſh European and India GOODS, which they offer at public or private Sale, among which are,

BROADCLOTHS of various colours and qualities; caſſimeres; plains, coatings; baizes and flannels; ſerges and duffils; toilinet; caſſimeres; ſwan-down and Turkey-down for veſting; velvets; Engliſh and India checks; India cottons; a handſome aſſortment of furniture chintz and calicoes—ſome 4-quarter London prints; cotton and ſilk chambray muſlins; ſilk ſhawls; India manufactured white and buff do; 4-4 and 6-4 white and coloured camel-hair do. Madraſs; Lungee, banno, linen and cotton handkerchiefs; black, olive ſlate, buff, pink and blue cambrics; linen do. 7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh linens; bombazets; duroys; durants; ruſſels and calimancoes; black, white and coloured long ſilk gloves; brown linens; threads of various colours, &c. &c.

Alſo juſt received from Boſton, and for ſale as above, one caſe of Ladies elegant Beaver Bonnets.
Newport, January 10, 1806.

TO BE SOLD,

(And poſſeſſion given the 25th of March next)

THE Dwelling-Houſe and Lot of Land, NO. 15, Market-Square, now occupied by Jeremiah Hunt—an excellent ſtand for buſineſs.—For further particulars and terms apply to
BENJAMIN REYNOLDS,
South Corner of Market-Square.
Newport, Feb 7, 1806.

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.

EARL & ALLSTON,

At their Store on HANDY's *Wharf offer for Sale,*

A FEW Tons of St. Peterſburgh's clean Hemp
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck.
Ruſſia and Philadelphia Bar-Iron.
14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molaſſes by the hogſhead; and as uſual, an extenſive aſſortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.
Newport, October 11, 1805.

FOR SALE BY
MEIN & ROGERS,

THE Cargo of the Brig Lucinda, Capt haw, from Jamaica, conſiſting of 174 hogſheads 4th-proof Rum.
Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

FOR SALE,

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

LIFE of Gen. MOREAU, price 87½ Cents.
2d edition of WAR IN DISGUISE price 75 Cents.
ANSWER TO WAR IN DISGUISE price 50 Cents.

NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe indebted to I. and J. AUSTIN, that ſix months have elapſed, ſince we advertiſed for them to call and pay what they owed:—They are again, in the moſt friendly manner, called on to make ſpeedy payment, that we may be enabled to cloſe their affairs; and ſave us the diſagreeable neceſſity of employing an Attorney, to collect the money yet unpaid. Thoſe indebted are deſired to call on either of the ſubſcribers, or JOSEPH AUSTIN, at JOB SHEARMAN's Store.
DAVID BUFFUM,
SAMUEL THURSTON.
Newport, 2d mon. 26th, 1806.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*
Newport, June 22, 1805.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf; the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Peterſburgh, conſiſting of
90 Tons clean Hemp;
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches ſquare.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt Quality for ſale, by
SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,
For Caſh, or unqueſtionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.
Newport, November 7, 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale,

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe.
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail. Newport, Oct. 2, 1804.

FOR SALE,

A FLOOR FROM, in the Rev. JOSHUA BRADLEY's Meeting-Houſe—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.
Dec. 7. 1805.

FOR SALE,

And poſſeſſion immediately given,

STORE, No. 78, Thames ſtreet—one of the moſt convenient and beſt ſituated ſtores in Newport, for any kind of buſineſs—For terms apply to JOHN HAZARD, jun.
South-Kingstown, Dec 4, 1805.

Scheme of the Eaſt-Greenwich Road LOTTERY.

THE Hon. General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. at their ſeſſions in February, A D. 1806, having granted a Lottery for the purpoſe of repairing the Public Highway, leading from the Tide-Waters in the compact part of ſaid Town of Eaſt-Greenwich, to the Weſt boundary thereof, towards the State of Connecticut; and the ſubſcribers having been appointed managers thereof, and given bonds as the law directs, preſent the following ſcheme:

CLASS I.

Prizes.	*Dolls.*					*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*
1	602	& 66	Tickets	2d claſs,	at 3 each	is	800
1	251	& 33	do	do	at 3 Dolls.	is	350
1	151	& 33	do	do	at do.		250
1	101	& 33	do	do	at do.		200
1	50	& 25	do	do	at do.		125
3	46	& 18	do	do	at do.		300
4	26	& 8	do	do	at do.		200
5	11	& 3	do	do	at do.		100
20	4	& 2	do	do	at do.		200
100	of 2 Tickets each in the 2d claſs is						600
700	of 1 50, & 1 Ticket in 2d claſs at do. is						3150
Laſt drawn Blank, is 100 Dolls. & 50 Tickets in 2d claſs,							250
							6525
For the uſe of the Inſtitution,							800
						Dolls.	325
Reſerved for the Third Claſs,							175
2500 Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is							7500

CLASS II. is the ſame as above.

CLASS III.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	1000	is	1000
1		300		300
4	of	100	are	400
4		50		200
6		25		150
20		10		200
800		5		4000
1ſt drawn Blank, on the laſt day's drawing, is				200
Laſt drawn Blank,				500
			Dollars,	6950
For the purpoſes of the Lottery,				900
			Dollars,	7850
2500 Tickets, at 3 Dollars, is				7500
Reſerved from former Claſſes,				350
			Dollars,	7850

Not Two Blanks to a prize; and no deduction from the prizes. The Prizes will be paid in 90 days after the drawing of each reſpective claſs; and that part of the prizes, payable in tickets in any former claſs, will be paid on demand, immediately after a liſt of prizes ſhall be publiſhed. All prizes entitled to tickets in any former claſs, and not demanded, previous to the drawing of any ſucceeding claſs, ſhall be incloſed in a wrapper and ſealed, and numbered on the back, correſponding with the number which drew the ſame, and lodged in the Office of the Town-Clerk for the ſaid Town of Eaſt-Greenwich; to be delivered to the perſons who may poſſeſs the tickets entitled to ſuch prize.

All prizes not demanded within ſix months after the drawing of the laſt claſs ſhall be compleated, will be conſidered as generouſly given for the benefit of ſaid Lottery, and appropriated accordingly.

The public attention, being at this time eſpecially drawn, towards the repairs and improvements of public Roads; it is preſumed, that the patronage of a generous public, will enable the managers to commence the drawing in a very ſhort time, of which due notice will be given, and a liſt of prizes publiſhed in due time.

The Managers flatter themſelves that the public will duly appreciate the many advantages to be derived by adventurers in this Lottery; believing they do not preſume too much, when they ſay, that the third claſs in this Lottery is much the richeſt ever publiſhed in this ſtate, the deduction does not exceed 7 1-3 per cent. on the amount of Tickets. Adventurers muſt therefore ſee that tickets in this claſs will be in great demand, and in all probability muſt advance in price; but for the encouragement of thoſe who may adventure in the former claſſes, the managers will ſupply the unfortunate adventurers in thoſe claſſes, with Tickets in the third claſs, if called for within thirty days after the ſecond claſs is drawn, at the uſual price of Three Dollars.

THOMAS TILLINGHAST,
THOMAS HALL,
BENJAM. VAUGHAN, jun. } *Managers.*

*** TICKETS in the above LOTTERY may be had of either of the Managers, and in Newport, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
East-Greenwich, March 10, 1806.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogſhead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
500 buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.

To be Sold at public AUCTION,

On the 25th of March at Eleven o'Clock A. M. on the premiſes (if not previouſly diſpoſed of at private Sale)

A Three-Story Dwelling-Houſe, ſituated in Charles-ſtreet, No 6 and 7 now improved by JOHN TREVETT.—The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale. —It has formerly been improved, and is well-accuſtomed for a Boarding-Houſe
S. & J. LOPEZ, *Aucts.*
February 8, 106.

POETRY.

From the BOSTON CENTINEL.

EULOGY,

ON THE "AMERICAN ROSCIUS,"

SAY!—haft thou ſeen the magic art
Which all the paſſions can control;
Which fires the fancy—thrills the heart,
And chains, enchants, and melts the ſoul!

In vain the Poet's eye may roll
In frenzy fine, to grace the ſtage;
It is the Actor's feeling ſoul
Which gives full-force to SHAKESPEARE's page.

That matchleſs form, ſay, haſt thou ſeen,
Which fills the ſpace in Fancy's eye?
Diſplays the genuine Lover's mein,
And *more* than *mimicks* Majeſty!

Say! haſt thou heard that maſter voice
Which bids the ſlumb'ring paſſions riſe?
Thoſe ſpeaking features ſeen diſcourſe—
The witching rhetoric of eyes?

That voice, which every ſoul aſſails,
Thoſe features which aſtound the heart;
And when the Poet's pathos fails,
Looks more than language can impart?

Say! haſt thou ſeen the Tyrant King
Start from his dream, and pant for breath;
Or on the blood-embattled field
Grin in the pangs of *guilty death?*

Or haſt thou ſeen pale MACBETH ſtrain
His eyes—the airy blade to meet;
Or heard his troubled ſoul exclaim
MACBETH! "*Macbeth hath murder'd ſleep?*"

Or haſt thou ſeen the Princely DANE
In moody madneſs vengeance brace,
Or dare a Mother's guilt arraign,
Or ſeek OPHELIA's flow'ry grave?

Or haſt thou mark'd the Bandit fierce,
Great ABARELLINO's varied guiſe?
Or ROMEO—when at JULIET's hearſe,
Kiſſing his love—*He gently dies?*

And when thou felt the tragic ſway,
Did *all* reality appear!
To check the ſigh didſt thou eſſay,
Or half ſuppreſs the guſhing tear!

Yes! I have ſeen the tragic muſe,
To *her* lov'd *Son* her pow'rs impart;
With all the grace of *Nature's* charms—
With all the energies of art.

I've ſeen the guilty Tyrant rage—
The *Maniac's* moody footſteps move;
Seen all the woes of ſterner age;
And ſenſibilities of love:—

For I have ſeen our Country's fame—
Seen *him*, who can all hearts engage;
Heard him, who rivals GARRICK's name;
Have ſeen a COOPER tread the ſtage.

When COOPER acts—doth he excel?
Doth ALL *reality* appear?
Speak for me—for *ye* beſt can tell!
My ſighs—my throbs—my ſtarting tear.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. LXV.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

ON A GOOD LIFE.

WHOEVER neglects his duty to God, to his neighbor, or to himſelf, halts in ſomething that ſhould make life commendable; for ourſelves we need order, for our neighbor charity, and for our God reverence and humility; and theſe are ſo linked one to another, that he who lives orderly cannot but be acceptable both to God and the world—Did every man preſerve a life of order, what harmony would exiſt in kingdoms, in cities, in families! To maintain this how needful is charity! Without charity a man cannot even be truly ſociable—If there be any thing ſweet in humanity, it is in the intercourſe of beloved ſociety, where every one is each other's counſellor, mine, and ſolace. Such a life as this I take to be beſt pleaſing both to God and man; nor yet can this be truly pleaſant, unleſs a man be careful to give to God the honor that is due to him: when a man ſhall perform this threefold duty, he ſhall find a peace within that ſhall fit him for whatever befals him—He ſhall not fear himſelf, for he knows his courſe is order; he ſhall not fear the world, for he knows he has done nothing to offend it; he ſhall have humble hope of heaven for he knows he ſhall there find the favor of a ſervant and of a ſon.—Let me live thus, and I care not though the world ſlight my innocence.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels of the beſt Quality North-Carolina TAR, on James Perry's Wharf—Apply to
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.
Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

HAVANNA Molaſſes, ſuitable for Retailing—for Sale, by
SIMON NEWTON, jun.
Newport, Feb. 7 1806.

TO LET,

A HOUSE on the Point pleaſantly ſituated, with a good Well of Water and large Cellar, on reaſonable terms. Poſſeſſion given immediately. Apply to
JOB SHEARMAN,
Who has juſt Received, and for Sale, a ſupply of new Goods, bought with Caſh at Boſton—Alſo one Bale of Blankets—very cheap.
Newport, 11th mo. 22d, 1805.

To be SOLD, or LET,

And poſſeſſion given the 25th of this month,

THAT pleaſantly ſituated FARM, in the town of Middletown, belonging to the ſubſcriber, about three miles diſtance from the State-Houſe, now occupied by *George Hathaway*, which extends from the main weſt-road to the water on the river; conſiſting of about 230 acres of good Land, which lays very convenient for obtaining Manure, from an extenſive ſhore, belonging to the Farm; with ſuitable Buildings in good repair.—The Land is well fenced, with an excellent young Orchard, containing between four and five acres of the beſt Fruit-Trees.—For terms apply to
JOHN C. SCOTT.
Newport, March 14, 1806.

FOR SALE,

TWO LOTS of LAND, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, with a good Well of Water thereon—For further particulars and terms apply to
JAMES MITCHELL.

Who has for SALE,
1500 Weight of Salt PORK—and a Horſe-Cart.
Newport, 14th of 3d Month, 1806.

To be LEASED,

For the Term of Three Years, from the 25th of this preſent Month,

A LOT of LAND, containing eight and one-half acres, part of the Farm at the north end of Newport, late belonging to *Henry Bliss*, Eſq. deceaſed.—Any perſon wiſhing to Hire the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to either of the ſubſcribers,
J. BOURS,
BENJAMIN GARDINER,
WILLIAM WOOD.
Newport, March 14, 1806.

THE Directors, appointed to build the BRIDGE at Howland's Ferry, are deſirous of obtaining information of the prices at which common STONE may be procured, for filling up the River at Howland's Ferry, to low-water mark.
All perſons therefore are hereby notified, That the ſubſcriber will attend at the Ferry-Houſe of Col. COOK, in Tiverton, from the 24th day of March inſt. to the 29th, to receive Propoſals in Writing, ſigned by the Contractor, ſtating the number of Cords of Stone, which each individual will agree to furniſh, and the price per cord, calculating a cord to contain 25 cubic feet.
Perſons in the vicinity of Newport, may leave their Propoſals at his Houſe in Town.
D. LYMAN,
One of the Directors.
Newport, March 14, 1806.

FOR SALE,

THE noted ſtand which has been occupied as a Tavern, for a number of years paſt, by Warner and Dunbar, in Belcher-Town, in the county of Hampſhire (Maſs.) containing 50 acres, under good improvement, with a convenient Houſe, two Barns and Out-Houſes; alſo excellent water conveyed from a ſpring that never fails, within one mile of the Meeting-Houſe in ſaid town, and within 80 rods of a good griſt and ſaw-mill. Payment will be made eaſy for the purchaſer, viz. one-half down, the remainder in yearly payments of 300 dollars each.
ELISHA WARNER.
Belcher-Town, March 4, 1806,

To be Let at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On TUESDAY the Twenty-fifth Day of March inſt. at XI *o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Brick-Market,*

THE Town MARSH, adjoining to the Pond and Beach, for the term of One Year.—The conditions made known at the time and place abovementioned.
Newport, March 10, 1606.

FOR SALE, BY
JAMES PERRY,

At Store No. 3, *On his Wharf,*

Fourteen Hundred Buſhels of beſt Turk's-Iſland SALT.
Five Thouſand Weight of ſmoaked Pork Hams, very excellent.
Freſh ſuperfine Flour by the barrel.
Souchong and bohea Tea by the dozen or ſingle pound.
Brown Sugar and Coffee by the ſmall quantity.
Alſo may be had, Storage for all kinds of Goods—in excellent Stores—warranted clear from the high Tides.
Newport, March 7, 1806.

JAMES CENTER

Has juſt Received, and for Sale,
An Aſſortment of NEW GARDEN SEEDS, at his Shop, No. 111, oppoſite General Martin's,

Packed from Mr. Burrington Anthony, Portsmouth.

EARLY Charlton Spaniſh Dwarf Two-podded
Large Marrowfat
Engliſh do.
Early Turner
Ledman Dwarf
Green Pruſſian

White and red Onion

Scarlet and blood Beet
Large Parſnip
Orange Carrot

Cabbage:
Early Dutch
Sugar-Loaf
Early Batterſea
Large Drumhead
Savoy

Beans:
3 kinds of Engliſh Beans
Cranberry, white, caſe-knife and whipany
Buſh do.
White, ſix-weeks, and Refugee do.

Radish:
Salmon, ſcarlet and early-ſhort

Turnip:
Early Dutch, Dedham and French do.

Spinage:
Broad-leaved and prickly do.

Cucumber:
Early long, green and prickly do.
Buſh and long-neck Squaſh.
Double-Parſley
Sweet-Marjoram
Thyme, Summer--Savory, Sage, Naſturtium, &c. &c.

Newport, March 7, 1806.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ,

Are now Opening, at their Auction-Store, a handſome and well-choſen Aſſortment of freſh European and India GOODS, which they offer at public or private Sale, among which are,

BROADCLOTHS of various colours and qualities; caſſimeres; plains, coatings; baizes and flannels; ſerges and duffils; toilinet; caſſimeres; ſwan-down and Turkey-down for veſting; velvets; Engliſh and India checks; India cottons; a handſome aſſortment of furniture chintz and calicoes—ſome 4-quarter London prints; cotton and ſilk chambray muſlins; ſilk ſhawls; India manufactured white and buff do; 4-4 and 6-4 white and coloured camel-hair do. Madraſs; Lungee, banno, linen and cotton handkerchiefs; black, olive ſlate, buff, pink and blue cambrics; linen do. 7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh linens; bombazets; duroys; durants; ruſſels and calimancoes; black, white and coloured long ſilk gloves; brown linens; threads of various colours, &c. &c.
Alſo juſt received from Boſton, and for ſale as above, one caſe of Ladies elegant Beaver Bonnets.
Newport, January 10, 1806.

TO BE SOLD,

(And poſſeſſion given the 25th of March next)

THE Dwelling-Houſe and Lot of Land, NO. 15, Market-Square, now occupied by Jeremiah Hunt—an excellent ſtand for buſineſs.—For further particulars and terms apply to
BENJAMIN REYNOLDS,
South Corner of Market-Square.
Newport, Feb 7, 1806.

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.

EARL & ALLSTON,

At their Store on HANDY's *Wharf, offer for Sale,*

A FEW Tons of St. Peterſburgh's clean Hemp
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck.
Ruſſia and Philadelphia Bar-Iron.
14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molaſſes by the hogſhead; and as uſual, an extenſive aſſortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.
Newport, October 11, 1805.

FOR SALE BY
MEIN & ROGERS,

THE Cargo of the Brig Lucinda, Capt haw, from Jamaica, conſiſting of 174 hogſheads 4th-proof Rum.
Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

FOR SALE,

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

LIFE of Gen. MOREAU, price 87½ Cents.
2d edition of WAR IN DISGUISE price 75 Cents.
ANSWER TO WAR IN DISGUISE price 50 Cents.

NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe indebted to I. and J. AUSTIN, that ſix months have elapſed, ſince we advertiſed for them to call and pay what they owed:—They are again, in the moſt friendly manner, called on to make ſpeedy payment, that we may be enabled to cloſe their affairs; and ſave us the diſagreeable neceſſity of employing an Attorney, to collect the money yet unpaid. Thoſe indebted are deſired to call on either of the ſubſcribers, or JOSEPH AUSTIN, at JOB SHEARMAN's Store.
DAVID BUFFUM,
SAMUEL THURSTON.
Newport, 2d mon. 26th, 1806.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the tate of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*
Newport, June 22, 1805.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf; the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Peterſburgh, conſiſting of
90 Tons clean Hemp;
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches ſquare.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt Quality for ſale, by
SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,
For Caſh, or unqueſtionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.
Newport, November 7, 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale,

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe.
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail. Newport, Oct. 2, 1804.

FOR SALE,

A FLOOR PFW, in the Rev. JOSHUA BRADLEY's Meeting-Houſe:—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.
Dec. 7. 1805.

FOR SALE,

And poſſeſſion immediately given,

STORE, No. 78, Thames ſtreet—one of the moſt convenient and beſt ſituated ſtores in Newport, for any kind of buſineſs—For terms apply to JOHN HAZARD, jun.
South-Kingstown, Dec 4, 1805.

Scheme of the Eaſt-Greenwich Road LOTTERY.

THE Hon. General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. at their ſeſſions in February, A D. 1806, having granted a Lottery for the purpoſe of repairing the Public Highway, leading from the Tide-Waters in the compact part of ſaid Town of Eaſt-Greenwich, to the Weſt boundary thereof, towards the State of Connecticut; and the ſubſcribers having been appointed managers thereof, and given bonds as the law directs, preſent the following ſcheme:

CLASS I.

Prizes.	*Dolls.*					*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*
1	602	& 66	Tickets	2d claſs,	at 3 each is		800
1	251	& 33	do	do	at 3 Dolls. is		350
1	151	& 33	do	do	at do.		250
1	101	& 33	do	do	at do.		200
1	50	& 25	do	do	at do.		125
3	46	& 18	do	do	at do.		300
4	26	& 8	do	do	at do.		200
5	11	& 3	do	do	at do.		100
20	4	& 2	do	do	at do.		200
100	of 2 Tickets each in the 2d claſs is						600
700	of 1 50, & 1 Ticket in 2d claſs at do. is						3150
Laſt drawn Blank, is 100 Dolls. & 50 Tickets in 2d claſs,							250
							6525
For the uſe of the Inſtitution,							800
						Dolls.	325
Reſerved for the Third Claſs,							175
2500 Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is							7500

CLASS II. is the ſame as above.

CLASS III.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	1000	is	1000
1		300		300
4	of	100	are	400
4		50		200
6		25		150
20		10		200
800		5		4000
1ſt drawn Blank, on the laſt day's drawing, is				200
Laſt drawn Blank,				500
			Dollars,	6950
For the purpoſes of the Lottery,				900
			Dollars,	7850
2500 Tickets, at 3 Dollars, is				7500
Reſerved from former Claſſes,				350
			Dollars,	7850

Not Two Blanks to a prize; and no deduction from the prizes. The Prizes will be paid in 90 days after the drawing of each reſpective claſs; and that part of the prizes, payable in tickets in any former claſs, will be paid on demand, immediately after a liſt of prizes ſhall be publiſhed. All prizes entitled to tickets in any former claſs, and not demanded, previous to the drawing of any ſucceeding claſs, ſhall be incloſed in a wrapper and ſealed, and numbered on the back, correſponding with the number which drew the ſame, and lodged in the Office of the Town-Clerk for the ſaid Town of Eaſt-Greenwich; to be delivered to the perſons who may poſſeſs the tickets entitled to ſuch prize.
All prizes not demanded within ſix months after the drawing of the laſt claſs ſhall be compleated, will be conſidered as generouſly given for the benefit of ſaid Lottery, and appropriated accordingly.
The public attention, being at this time eſpecially drawn, towards the repairs and improvements of public Roads; it is preſumed, that the patronage of a generous public, will enable the managers to commence the drawing in a very ſhort time, of which due notice will be given, and a liſt of prizes publiſhed in due time.
The Managers flatter themſelves that the public will duly appreciate the many advantages to be derived by adventurers in this Lottery; believing they do not preſume too much, when they ſay, that the third claſs in this Lottery is much the richeſt ever publiſhed in this ſtate, the deduction does not exceed 7 1-3 per cent. on the amount of Tickets. Adventurers muſt therefore ſee that tickets in this claſs will be in great demand, and in all probability muſt advance in price; but for the encouragement of thoſe who may adventure in the former claſſes, the managers will ſupply the unfortunate adventurers in thoſe claſſes, with Tickets in the third claſs, if called for within thirty days after the ſecond claſs is drawn, at the uſual price of Three Dollars.

THOMAS TILLINGHAST,
THOMAS HALL,
BENJAM. VAUGHAN, jun. } *Managers.*

*** TICKETS in the above LOTTERY may be had of either of the Managers, and in Newport, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
East-Greenwich, March 10, 1806.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogſhead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
500 buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.

To be Sold at public AUCTION,

On the 25th of March at Eleven o'Clock A. M. on the premiſes (if not previouſly diſpoſed of at private Sale)

A Three-Story Dwelling-Houſe, ſituated in Charles-ſtreet, No 6 and 7, now improved by JOHN TREVETT.—The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale.—It has formerly been improved, and is well-calculated for a Boarding-Houſe
S. & J. LOPEZ, *Auc'rs.*
February 8, 106.